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62.09

"QUALITY IN SEEDS IS OF THE
FIRST IMPORTANCE"



NINETEEN HUNDRED

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* Seeds. † Trees, Plants or Roots.

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1900

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS:

How to Order.—With this catalogue is enclosed an "Order Sheet" which explains itself, and which we request all our customers to use. Please remember to write your Name, Postoffice, County and State as distinctly as possible, also the nearest Express Office, or, if on stage route send us the special directions, giving us the name of the Express Company delivering goods.

How to Remit.—We decline sending perishable goods, as bulbs and plants, C. O. D., unless a remittance of 50 per cent. accompanies the order, to insure us against loss. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by cash; or satisfactory reference. Cash may be remitted by Postoffice Order, Registered Letter, Express, or sums of less than one dollar in postage stamps.

Mode of Forwarding.—We will forward, free by Mail, to any part of the United States, at the retail price annexed, all Vegetable, Tree and Flower seeds, with the exception of Beans, Corn and Peas, and where otherwise noted, for either of which 10 cents per pound must be added when ordered by mail. We, however, reserve the right to send parcels of seeds by Express, prepaid, when it is to our advantage. All Bird, Grass, Clover and other Agricultural seeds, when ordered by Mail, will be subject to a charge of 10 cents per pound for Postage. When Postage is not added these goods will be sent by Express or Freight at purchaser's expense.

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Prices Subject to Fluctuations.—The prices annexed to vegetable seeds by the pound, to Beans, Peas, Corn, Grass and Clover seeds, Bird seeds, Agricultural seeds of all kinds, and Onion sets, etc., are subject to market fluctuations, and we reserve the right to change them accordingly. The tendency is for prices to advance; hence we would advise patrons to order early, as in the press of the busy season it is sometimes impossible to fill orders the same day received. We endeavor to avoid delay; still, we cannot claim infallibility, therefore, should error be detected in the execution of orders, purchaser will at once notify us of the fact and we will rectify immediately.

Auxiliary Catalogues.—In addition to our Seed Catalogue, we publish each year two separate catalogues, one on "Dutch, California and Other Bulbs," and one on "Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies," either of which will be mailed free on application.

ON ■ THE ■ THRESHOLD ■ ■ ■ OF ■ THE ■ ■ ■ TWENTIETH ■ CENTURY



ON THE threshold of the Twentieth Century, and after an existence of twenty-nine years, it seems timely and fitting to take a somewhat retrospective and prospective glance of the seed and plant situation as it presents itself. When Eugene Germain started this house in 1871, Los Angeles had scarcely emerged from its atmosphere of a Mexican pueblo, the throb of commercial supremacy as the leading center of a wide area of country, had scarcely taken its inception. There was only one railroad, of about twenty miles to the port of San Pedro, travel was limited, and the great fruit business, the shipping of midwinter vegetables, the growing of seed, our immense orange, walnut and kindred industries, were still undeveloped. Hence, in its career, the Germain Fruit Company, successors to Eugene Germain, the founder, has not only seen the building up of these great industries, but it has been part and parcel of the onward trend of the great southwest. Taking its inception in small beginnings, it has gradually grown until it is the oldest and leading seed house south of San Francisco and west of the Missouri river. Confining its early operations to the handling of garden, field and orchard products, it soon recognized the possibilities of Southern California as a seed-growing section, and has ever encouraged by every means within its power a diversified and enlightened agriculture and horticulture. Appreciating these pregnant facts, the Germain Fruit Company early felt the desirability of opening a first-class seed, plant and bulb department to its already extensive fruit and produce business. Its motive in so doing was twofold, viz: First, to supply the growers of the southwest with only fresh and reliable seeds, and second, to encourage the commercial production of seeds, bulbs and plants within the confines of the State. Needless to add, in both of these laudable ambitions, it has been eminently successful. As an evidence of this it is only necessary to state that through its efforts the marketing of the native alfalaria and burr clover seeds, the exporting of California native flower seeds and bulbs, the building up of the large business in exporting Calla, Freesia, Amaryllis, Canna and other bulbous plants, is largely due. Last season its shipments in the above specialties amounted to thousands of dollars. In this connection it is refreshing as well as gratifying to state that the Germain Fruit Company's efforts in the introduction of valuable economic and ornamental plants has been recognized by the national government through its department of agriculture and allied branches. In the main these new acquisitions have proven of value, and many of commercial importance. A feature of this establishment is its extensive corps of correspondents in the Australian Colonies, in South Africa, in New Zealand, the Phillipine Islands, South and Central America, Old Mexico, and the leading horticultural centers of Europe. In these efforts its has been successful in adding much to our agricultural wealth and development.

It was in 1884 that the Germain Fruit Company opened an exclusive seed house. In the same year it succeeded by reason of purchase to the business of Porter Brothers,

fruit and produce dealers, and segregated the two businesses by occupying the premises of the former for fruit shipping, and three large store rooms situated in the Baker block on North Main street, with its seed department. This branch grew in importance and reputation rapidly, soon doing a business of upwards of \$100,000 per annum. Here the firm remained until 1892. During the interim, however, the trend of business was due south-west, and recognizing this, the Company moved from its quarters in the Baker block to Nos. 143-145 South Main street, where it remained for seven years, until the exigencies of business again called it still further south to its present spacious, commodious quarters, situated at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 South Main street. In area, accommodations, fixtures, and all the accessories of a well-equipped seed establishment, it is safe to say that they have the most complete seed store in the West. Every bit of fixture and furnishing is so arranged as to expedite business at the least possible cost, thus insuring to its patrons low prices and reliable service. The floor space occupied, comprises some 32,000 square feet, affording ample scope for the segregation and individualizing of each department; even the offices being distinct, so that no one branch of the business conflicts with another. Broadly speaking, the departments of the business are all contingencies of a complete seed store, with possibly one exception, and that is its recent addition of a complete line of poultry supplies, including all essentials necessary to an up-to-date poultry breeding establishment. Ample telephone and telegraph connections between the several departments and the world at large are provided for, and the ware rooms, shipping and packing rooms, and nursery departments, are all equipped and so situated as to afford dispatch and celerity in filling orders. These salient features are mentioned to show its eastern, southern, northern and foreign patrons that it has long since served its apprenticeship at the business and stands today ready to serve them with the best the world affords—and that means California-grown seeds, bulbs and plants, because experience has proven that they are superior, and hence afford the Germain Fruit Company the gratifying pleasure in giving the best values for the least money. For the truth of this statement a perusal of the following pages headed "Why California-Grown Seeds Lead the World" is asked.

It is alike creditable as well as refreshing to note that during its entire career this corporation has been in the control of the Germaines—we write the name plural, because it now is composed exclusively of father and son. In 1890 Edmund Germain was admitted to the counting room of the company where he rapidly mastered its details and developed executive ability of a high order. Indeed, his keen observation and knowledge of men and affairs soon made him master of the business, and gave him a prominent place in the trade. As a natural result he was made manager of the entire business in 1894, which position he has held ever since. That the choice was not only wise but for the best of the House from every point of view is demonstrated in its onward trend under his guiding hand. From 1894 to 1898, while Eugene Germain was serving in the U. S. Consular service in Switzerland, he assumed entire control of the corporations affairs, evincing driving powers and commercial acumen of the first order.

Thanking its thousands of patrons, both at home and abroad, for past favors, it hopes to deserve a continuance of their good will and patronage. Wishing all a happy and prosperous season,

Very truly yours,

GERMAIN FRUIT COMPANY.

LOS ANGELES, January 10, 1900.

WHY ■ CALIFORNIA-GROWN ■ ■ ■ SEEDS ■ ■ ■ LEAD ■ THE ■ WORLD

Geographical Situation and Area.

CALIFORNIA is nothing if not horticultural and agricultural. Possibly no portion of the footstool possesses so many and diverse advantages for the growth of a varied vegetation. Place your finger on a map of the state at its northmost point and trace it to the Mexican line at the south; thence from where the white foam of the Pacific fringes its western coast due east to the Nevada state line, and you will have traveled (with your finger on the map) over an area of country as large as that along the Atlantic coast from the pine-clad hills of Maine to the distant savannahs of the South. Think of it; California has 725 miles of seacoast; extends 330 miles inland—a veritable empire. Its area rivals in extent and natural advantages that of either France or Germany, and eclipses the citrous fruit regions of Italy and Spain in its salubrious climatic conditions for the prosecution of every branch of an enlightened horticulture; in agricultural and pomological possibilities a prototype of the far-famed gardens of the Hesperides.

The Contour of the Country.

California in its basic formation and outline is strikingly typical of the Italian peninsula; but it is superior to that delightful spot of Continental Europe in its variety of climate and diversity of soils. For, be it remembered, within this imperial domain, is to be found, chiefly on account of its situation, (being protected from the East by the Sierra Mountains, which shut off and break the rigors of an Eastern winter, and on the West bathed by the warm Japan Current, which renders the climate warm and equable) every conceivable condition for the growth and perfect development of vegetation, touching the temperate zone at the northern extremity of the State, only to meet and kiss that of the tropics at its southernmost point. Within this range of country are to be found the essentials of plant growth, which makes possible the luxuriance of the vegetation of arid regions on the one hand and those of humid on the other; on the high ranges of the Sierras the snow plants flourish, while in the southern counties stately palms vie with the kingly orange in nodding to the warm and balmy zephyrs of a perpetual spring. The rainfall, the temperatures, the altitudes, the varying character of soils, all conspire to make possible the growth and cultivation of a wider range of economic and ornamental vegetation than any other section of equal area in the World.

Soils and Crops.

In her natural development California may be said to be in a constant state of transition; strange as this statement may appear, it is nevertheless true. At first it was mining, then it was stock raising, then it was cultivation of the cereals; following wheat culture, came the phenomenal development of our fruit industry, wonderful in its extent of country, marvelous in its annual output, surprising in the quality and variety of its production. Now we are on the eve of another transition, namely, to the production on a great scale of the most reliable seeds that ever were grown in any country. This is no idle boast, but a veritable fact, amply proven and attested to in the exacting school of experience. "Tried and not found wanting," is the verdict that has been awarded to every bit of California-grown seed that has been properly grown, harvested and placed upon the market. And though this industry is only in its infancy, yet enough has been demonstrated to prove beyond a doubt that seed growing in importance is destined to rank with fruit culture; indeed, in many respects it will rival and eclipse it. And yet, and in the face of these pregnant facts, from a scientific horticultural point of view, seed growing in this veritable garden of the western slope is an unexploited region whose soils for the grow-

ing of specific seed crops have scarcely been scratched To the student of our rural economy this is well understood, and hence agriculture and horticulture have attracted some of the best brawn, brain and bank from all parts of the world to California. Here and there an opening has been made, a beginning inaugurated, a success attained. Certain localities have proven exceptionally favorable for the growth of certain seeds and plants; other localities are still to be exploited. These embryonic beginnings give encouragement for the future, and lead us to survey the subject of seed production more in detail.

An Historical View.

From the above it must not be inferred that experimental seed farms are only of recent introduction. Far from it; as early as 1851 seed growing was a feature of the landscape in Sacramento County, and later its introduction was more or less carried on in Santa Clara County. These early efforts were mainly the result of local conditions. Seeds were hard to obtain, owing to the great cost of bringing them around the Horn by water, or else overland by wagon; naturally prices were correspondingly high.

From Professor E. J. Wickson's "California Vegetables," we learn that in 1851 Mr. John M. Horner, of Alvarado, produced 1150 pounds of garden seed; later, in 1857, Mr. A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, had some twenty acres devoted in garden seeds. That he had done a good business even before that date, is shown by the following paragraph taken from the reports of the State Agricultural Society of 1858: "To his vegetable seed department, Mr. Smith turned his attention at an early day, and has pursued it till now he devotes twenty acres of ground, and the time of several laborers, and from it reaps a merited reward. His crop of seeds for the last four years has reached from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per annum, which up to 1858 averaged \$3.00 per pound." Another pioneer seed grower was D. L. Perkins, of Alameda. At the State Fair in 1860, he and Mr. Smith took several premiums on garden seeds. The committee on awards reported both exhibits as being of high merit, and predicted that "the time is at hand when our gardeners will be saved the time, trouble and expense of looking abroad for their seeds." This, in so far as the committee were concerned, referred to local demands. "Mr. Perkins," to quote from Wickson's book "California Vegetables," "looked beyond that. In his statement submitted with a claim for a gold medal, at the State Fair in 1867, uses the significant words: "

“For the past ten years all my time has been given to the raising of seeds . . . striving to get the best seeds from all parts of the world. During the past three years I have sent collections of seeds to be tested at the East, and the results in the size and quality over the same varieties grown there have been so marked that several parties have ordered from me, thus showing that California can compete with the world for garden seeds. There is no State in the Union so well adapted to the raising of seeds as California. During five years past I have sent samples of my product to Japan, China, Sandwich Islands, Mexico and to Europe.”

Mr. Perkins, however, did not exploit the infant industry to the brilliant future he predicted, but directed his energies in other directions. During the early seventies R. W. Wilson, an experienced seed grower of Rochester, N. Y., began seed farms near Santa Clara, and on commercial and scientific grounds may be considered the father of seed production for the export trade in California. Commencing with 50 acres of land devoted to onion, lettuce, carrot and beet seeds, he did reasonably well, but sold out after a few years to Kellogg & Morse, who continued the business until 1889, when the business was succeeded by others. This business has grown and expanded until it occupies a leading position in the American seed trade, and has had many followers, now in certain lines, California-grown seeds lead the world. Nor is the production far from being limited or confined, but embraces all garden and field seeds, flower seeds, bulbs, and quite a variety of tree and shrub seeds. With many varieties superior strains have been developed by careful selection, which have become recognized the world over as superior to the eastern and foreign grown seed.

These basic facts and conditions are self-evident. From the time Perkins made his prediction for a grand future for California, as a seed producing section, to the time that Peter Henderson, probably the

best authority on seeds and their production this country ever had, made a similar prophecy in a letter to Mrs. Theodosia B. Shepherd, which encompassed a period of seventeen years. That prediction made in 1881 has largely come true much before its date of fulfillment, and is now a tangible, living, forcible fact. It is as follows:

"I am certain that California, before fifty years, will be the great seed and bulb growing country of the world. You have the exact conditions necessary to grow seeds, and I would advise you to go to work systematically at once."

Acreeage and Production of Today.

That advice has been followed and profited by since it was given. During the past score of years, seed growing has become a feature of our landscape in all portions of the State — at least in three great agricultural divisions of the State, viz: The northern, central and southern portions; taking its inception at the north it has gradually spread until seed growing is practiced wherever crops are produced in quantity. The number of people engaged run into the thousands, from the specialist, with a single strain or variety, to the commercial growers having hundreds and thousands of acres devoted to seed. In certain lines California seeds already lead the world, both on grounds of quantity as well as quality. Before another decade shall have passed, we will be supplying the markets of the United States with all the standard garden, field and flower seeds of every seedman's catalogue. This is a foregone conclusion, because we have the varieties of climates and soils to accomplish it. Nature has been lavish with us, in providing every advantage, it now only remains for man to supply the brain, brawn and bank for their development on correct lines.

To prove that seed growing in California is destined to control the markets in seeds in this country and in certain particular lines is to supply the world, let us briefly survey the field as the situation presents itself at the present writing. It is conceded by all who are in the least familiar with the vitality and germinating qualities of California-grown seeds, that they lead the world in percentage of fertility and superiority of product. Hence we will take them in their importance of commercial production.

Our foremost crop is of course beans; this industry was inaugurated in 1882, in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, where the conditions are exceptionally favorable for this crop. Some 40,000 to 50,000 acres are devoted to its cultivation, and the annual product of all varieties amounts to nearly 2,000 carloads when the crop reaches maximum yields. This seed is beyond all doubt superior in vitality and germinating power to that produced anywhere either in this country or Europe.

As a close second in volume of production must be mentioned the onion seed output, aggregating some 600,000 pounds per year. This crop finds congenial conditions in the semi-adobe lands which abound in all portions of the State. California onion seed gives a larger percentage in vitality and germinating power, and a corresponding better product, than either eastern or European grown. Our onion sets bear the same relative position as that occupied by the seed. All standard varieties are grown, and the output is sufficient in volume to supply the markets of the entire country.

Lettuce is a seed crop, of which the output is 200,000 pounds each year, that luxuriates in a California soil, and of which we now supply the United States with this crop. Tomatoes also do fine, if properly planted and cared for, and the California seed is pronounced A 1 quality. Celery is a big crop in Southern California, the annual shipment of fresh stalks being over 1,000 carloads from a single county. Some fifteen varieties are grown. The annual output of seed aggregates some 20,000 pounds.

In spinach we grow large quantities, the annual production being about 100,000 pounds, the varieties however are limited to about half a dozen. Carrot (200,000 pounds,) radish (100,000 pounds,) leek (5,000 pounds,) salsify (15,000 pounds,) and parsnip, parsley, collards, celeriac, endive, kale, kohlrabi, etc., are all produced in commercial quantities. Mustard is grown in large quantities, also flax seed to some extent. Briefly, most every variety of garden and field seed is grown to perfection.

In field and tree seeds much has also been accomplished. The native fodder plants, such as alfalfa have become of commercial importance, and the seed is now a regular item of every well regulated establishment. Burr clover is also a big factor. Our native trees and shrubs are considered acquisitions to gardens the world over and their seeds are eagerly sought after, the chief items being Monterey

eypress and pine, weeping white oak, the sequoias, etc. Palm seeds, both native and exotic, and particularly in the hardy fan and pinnate leaved sorts, are commanding wide sale at home and abroad.

As is well known to botanists and specialists, the native flora of California abounds in many beautiful flowering and ornamental plants which have long since become pronounced features of gardens everywhere. Chief among these must be mentioned the annuals and perennials, viz: Eschscholtzia Californica (California Poppy), Romneya Coulterii (California Mountain Poppy), Delphinium Cardinale (Scarlet Larkspur), Nemophila, Collinsia, Godetia, Mimulus, Coreopsis lanceolata, Abronia umbellata (Sand Verbena), Bartonina, Clarkia, Gilia, Limnanthes Douglassii, Lupins, Whitlavia. In bulbous plants there are also a number strikingly beautiful, and now of recognized commercial value. We refer to Calochortus, Brodiaeas, Erythroniums, Bloomerias, Fritillarias, Lilies.

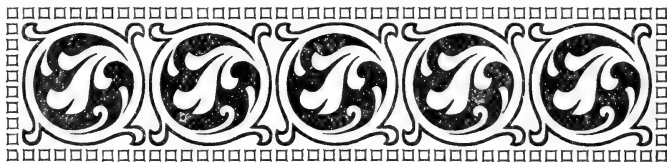
It is possible that California flower seed production has achieved for the State its widest reputation as a seed growing section. In this division sweet peas are the chief product; the area devoted to this crop embraces some 500 acres, and includes about 135 varieties, aggregating some 350,000 pounds per year. It has been found that our long season of summer sunshine produces larger and more perfect blooms than are possible in less favored countries; for the same reason the seed is larger, more plump, and of stronger vitality. Closely following sweet-peas in commercial importance must be mentioned Petunias (California Giants, having a world-wide reputation), Nasturtiums, Cosmos, Verbénas, Asters, Coreopsis, etc., and in fact the whole range of garden flowering annuals. Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Geraniums, Begonias, Smilax, and many other varieties are produced in appreciable commercial quantities. Bulbous plants grow in great luxuriance. California-grown Calla, Freesia, Amaryllis, Gladiolus, Montbretias, and many other sorts, now command the markets of the world. Carloads are shipped to the east and the European markets annually.

The Why and Wherefore.

Obviously, California seed growing is not an experiment, but a pronounced success, based on conditions of soils and climates for its successful prosecution, second to those of no other section in the world; here the grower has everything in his favor, a remarkably fertile soil, a salubrious climate, which is a happy medium between extreme cold and excessive heat; a long summer season giving great scope for the growing and maturity of all crops, a matter of vital importance in the production of seed. But beyond these advantages of soils, climates, temperatures and altitudes, the California grower is not a creature of Jupiter Pluvius—he turns on his irrigating water when the crop demands it, irrespective of a chance rain. Indeed, his motto all along the line is "Science, not Chance." He grows seed on pretty much the same lines that a manufacturer makes nails or sugar. He has the elements of success absolutely under control; if he fails, it is a matter of judgment rather than of the elements.

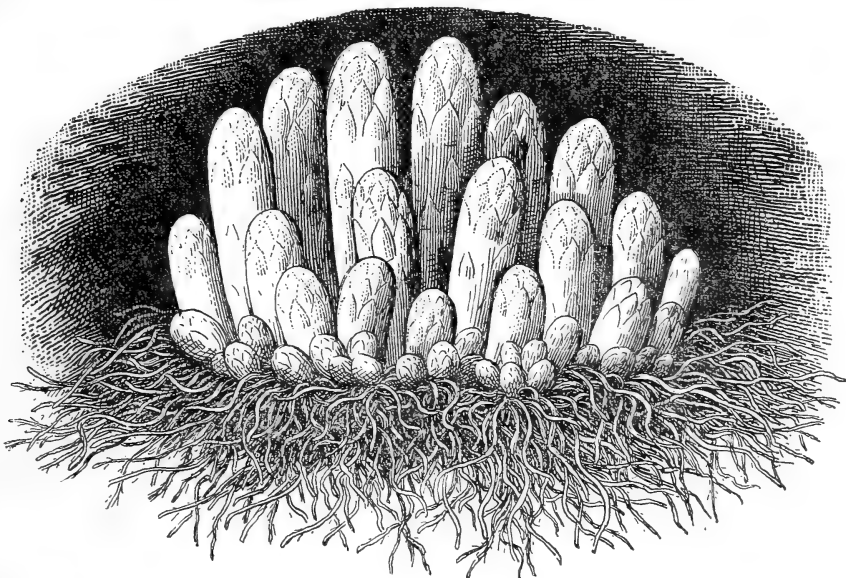
A Personal Word in Conclusion.

It affords us a certain pride and gratification to be able to say, that in both seed growing as well as in seed selling, this house has been an important factor in giving to the great army of growers all over the United States the advantages of California-grown seeds. These advantages are more than skin deep, they have a commercial significance of the first importance, for the planting of California-grown seeds means larger and better crops, and a corresponding increase of money returns to growers. These facts are self evident, and have been so thoroughly demonstrated in the hard school of experience, as to require no further authentication here. The question no longer is "Can you afford to plant California-grown seeds," but "Can you afford not to plant them."



Vegetable Seed Novelties and Specialties.

Asparagus, Snowhead.—(See cut.) This new Asparagus possesses a superiority over all others, in that its shoots remain entirely snow-white, when pushed already 6 inches out of the ground and exposed a whole day to sun and air, which makes other varieties colored and undesirable. It is exceedingly productive and is unrivalled for tenderness and delicacy of flavor, and is without doubt one of the finest introductions of late years. Per pkt. 15c.



Asparagus, Snowhead.

Brussels Sprouts, Hercules.—A medium-sized variety of excellent quality, and one of the most productive sorts yet introduced, producing well-shaped, solid sprouts, which remain a long time in condition for use. Per pkt. 10c.

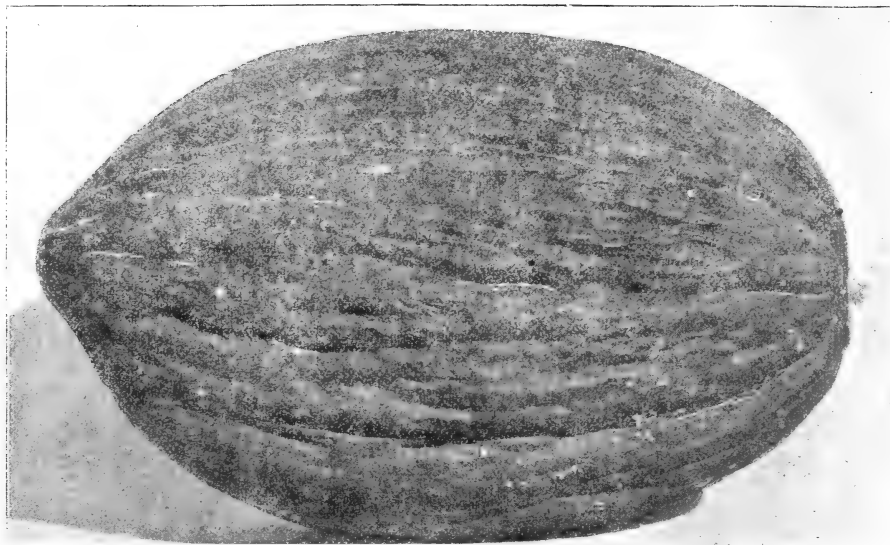
Cabbage, Savoy, Ironhead.—This new variety is the earliest Savoy ever raised; produces large, solid, round heads, dark green in color, with yellowish green centers. A very desirable sort for market growers. Per pkt. 10c.

Lettuce, Nansen or Northpole.—A winter cabbage variety, extremely hardy, and stands very severe frost; forms solid crisp heads, of a yellowish green color. Per pkt. 10c.

Musk Melon, Rocky Ford.—This splendid melon derives its name from Rocky Ford, Colo., where it has been grown in large quantities, many carloads of it having been shipped to the markets of the large eastern cities, in the past three years, where it has been in great demand, no melon having ever sold for such high prices as the Rocky Ford. It is a very vigorous grower and one of the most productive sorts ever grown; somewhat resembles the old Netted Gem, but is more oval in shape; the color of the skin when ripe is a greenish gold, the netting prominent and light in color, giving it a very attractive appearance. The flesh is sweet and luscious in flavor and very deep, ripening clear to the rind. As an illustration of the value of this melon, we may mention the fact that a grower in Florida, from 25 acres planted with this sort, cleared \$8,000 net profit. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. 20c; per lb. \$2.00.

Germain's Autumn Musk Melon.—(See cut.) In offering this variety to the public, we believe we have something which will be appreciated by all lovers of good Musk melons. Our Mr. Eugene Germain discovered this variety while residing in Switzerland, but was unable to obtain the name of it. He, however, purchased some of the melons, from which he saved the seed and brought it to this country. We grew this melon last season for the purpose of saving the seed, and find it not

only succeeds in this climate, but produces an enormous crop, and surpasses in flavor anything we have heretofore grown. The melons are oblong in shape, deeply ridged, of a dark green color, slightly tinged with reddish-brown when ripe; the seed cavity is very small, flesh pale green, very deep, ripening clear to the rind and of the finest possible flavor; in fact those who have tasted this melon, have been enthusiastic over it and pronounced it "the best they ever ate." It is a late variety and will keep for a long time. We heartily recommend it both for market growing or for home use. Stock of seed very limited. Per pkt. 25c; per oz. \$1.00.



Germain's Autumn Musk Melon.

Radish, First Crop.—This variety will produce roots fit for the table, eight to ten days earlier, than any other forcing sort. In shape it is oval, and in color, bright aniline-red. Per pkt. 10c.

Radish, Icicle.—As a rule there is not much demand for white radishes, but this new variety has gained unanimous praise, wherever it has been grown. It is an early variety and produces cylindrical, transparent roots $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, very crisp and of the finest possible quality, and which even in a riper state are still of good flavor and do not become woody. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. 60c.

Tomato, Honor Bright.—In this new tomato we have one of the most attractive varieties ever grown. The fruits are produced from 3 to 5 in a cluster, and are large and solid, the flesh is thick and meaty, and of the finest quality, the seed cavities are very small, and the skin is smooth and never cracks. During growth it makes many changes in color, first being light green, then waxy white, then changing to lemon color, and again to a rich bright-red when ripe. It is an exceptionally fine market variety, the fruit may be picked when white and packed like apples in boxes for shipping, and after a period of 2 to 4 weeks will ripen to a rich bright-red color. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. 30c.

Flower Seed Novelties and Specialties.

Antirrhinum majus Romeo.—A new and remarkably beautiful variety, of the old but popular Snapdragon. The flowers are deep rose, stained with flesh-color, and spotted with yellow on the lower lip. The stems are dark colored, and the plants of a bushy graceful habit. Per pkt. 15c.

Antirrhinum majus nanum, Black Prince.—This is also a new variety of the Snapdragon, but belongs to the semi-dwarf class. The flowers are black-purple, with velvety black lip, and contrast finely with the narrow steel-blue foliage. Per pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Comet Aster, Bridesmaid.—A valuable addition to the Dwarf Comet group, and a color which is only represented in a few classes of Asters. The flowers when they first open

are white, and afterwards change to a charming lilac-rose. A wonderfully free flowering variety, and produces almost exclusively perfect plants, will prove very effective either for groups or pot culture. Per pkt. 25c.

Lady Aster, Comet-flowered, White with Rose.—(See cut.) This grand new variety is similar to the others of this new class, which we offered in our novelty list of last year, and which are easily distinguished from all other Asters, by the light green lanceolate foliage, as well as the unapproachable free flowering qualities, but in this new variety appears the long-petaled flowers of the popular Comet class. The plants are of exceedingly graceful branching habit, and produce flowers in great quantities on long stems, which will be found invaluable for cutting purposes; also unsurpassed for bedding or pot culture, the contrast between the fresh light green foliage, and the graceful Chrysanthemum-like flowers being particularly effective. Per pkt. 25c.

Candytuft, Little Prince.—(See cut.) We consider this new dwarf Candytuft one of the best novelties offered this season. The plants grow about 6 inches high, and form massive spikes of large pure white flowers, grouped candelabra-wise round the main stem. It is of extremely robust constitution, and continues a long time in bloom; especially valuable for groups and borders, and also makes an excellent pot plant. Planted in masses it produces a splendid snow-like effect, and will be admired by everyone. Per pkt. 15c.



Lady Aster, Comet-Flowered.

Six Grand New Hybrid Centaureas.

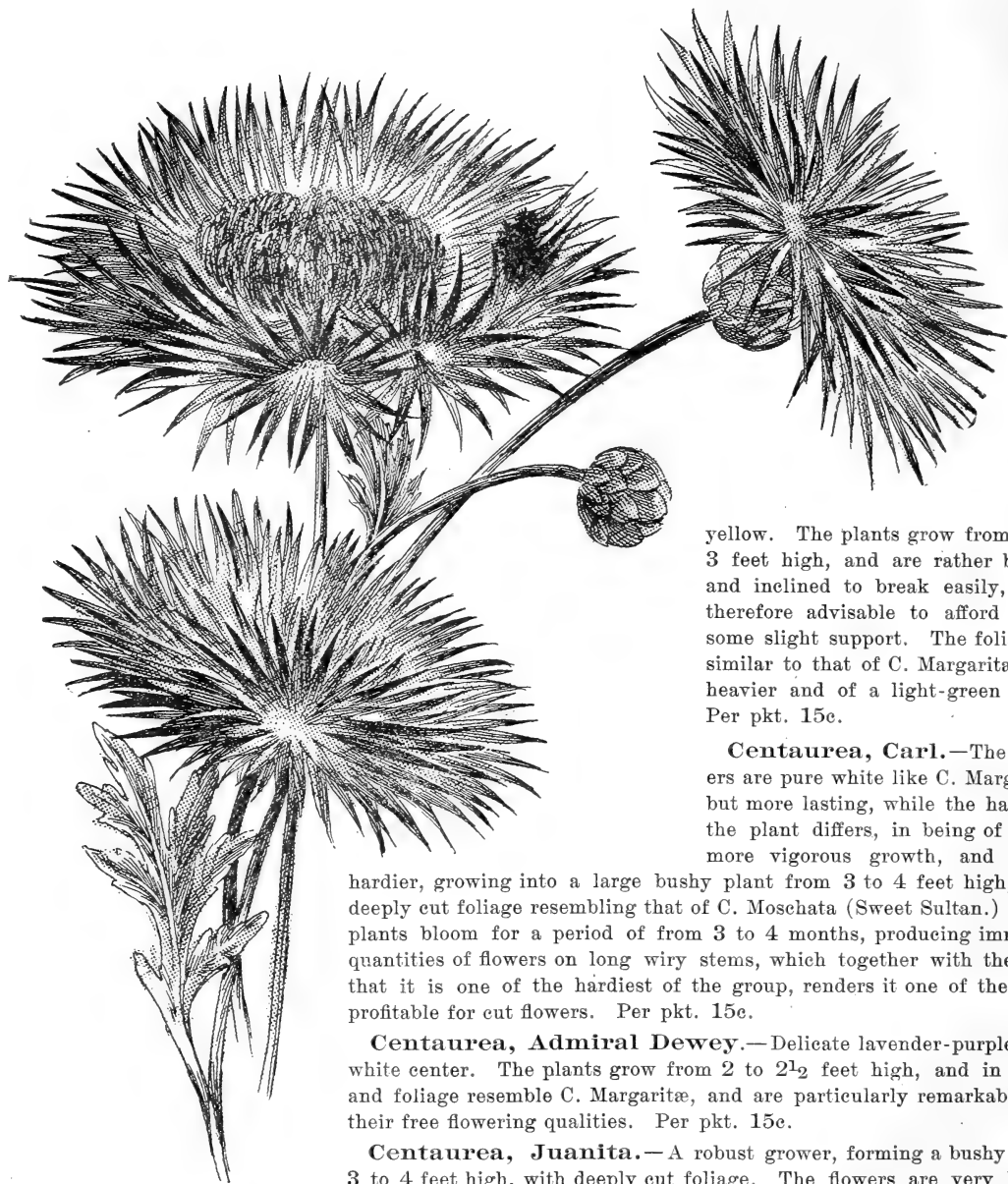
(See cut on next page.)

These are among the finest novelties offered for many years, and will undoubtedly become one of the leading florists' flowers. Since the introduction of the *Centaurea Margaritæ* some years ago, which at once became so popular, this class of flowers has been greatly improved, and we are now pleased to offer to the public, six grand new varieties, the first four of which are of our own raising. Flowers of some of these varieties have been on sale in the leading floral stores in our city, and have been the admiration of everyone who has seen them. The flowers are all of the same shape as *C. Margaritæ*, and vary from 2 to 4 inches in diameter, they are of exquisite beauty, delicious fragrance, and of fine texture, produced on long stems and if cut as soon as open, will last from a week to ten days in water; these qualities render them especially valuable for cutting purposes.

Centaurea, California Giant Yellow.—Flowers very large from 3 4 inches in diameter, of a pure sulphur-



Candytuft, Little Prince.



New Hybrid Centaureas.

yellow. The plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high, and are rather brittle and inclined to break easily, it is therefore advisable to afford them some slight support. The foliage is similar to that of *C. Margaritæ*, but heavier and of a light-green color. Per pkt. 15c.

Centaurea, Carl.—The flowers are pure white like *C. Margaritæ* but more lasting, while the habit of the plant differs, in being of much more vigorous growth, and much

hardier, growing into a large bushy plant from 3 to 4 feet high, with deeply cut foliage resembling that of *C. Moschata* (Sweet Sultan.) The plants bloom for a period of from 3 to 4 months, producing immense quantities of flowers on long wiry stems, which together with the fact that it is one of the hardiest of the group, renders it one of the most profitable for cut flowers. Per pkt. 15c.

Centaurea, Admiral Dewey.—Delicate lavender-purple with white center. The plants grow from 2 to 2½ feet high, and in habit and foliage resemble *C. Margaritæ*, and are particularly remarkable for their free flowering qualities. Per pkt. 15c.

Centaurea, Juanita.—A robust grower, forming a bushy plant 3 to 4 feet high, with deeply cut foliage. The flowers are very large, from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and of a lovely pinkish purple color. One particular characteristic of this variety, is its long duration of

bloom, some plants which were in flower early in July, still producing fine blossoms late in December. Per pkt. 15c.

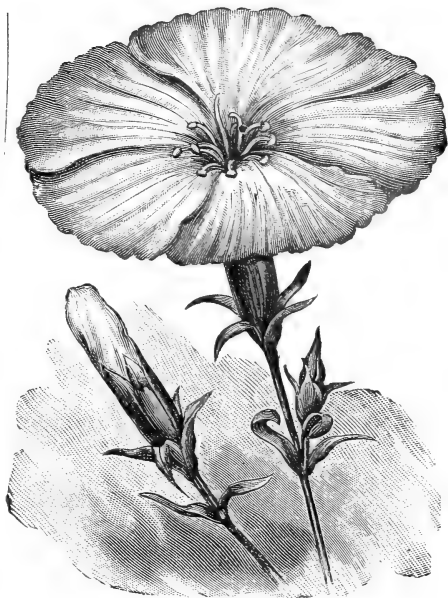
Centaurea, Imperialis.—A remarkably beautiful strain, producing very large flowers, varying in color from white, rose, lilac to purple. The plants are of vigorous growth, forming bushy plants 3 to 4 feet high. Per pkt. 15c.

Centaurea, Mariæ.—A hybrid between *C. Suaveolens* and *C. Purpurea*. The flowers open a pure sulphur-yellow, and afterwards change to a paler shade with rose tips. In habit the plants are like *C. Imperialis*, but of somewhat dwarfer growth. Per pkt. 15c.

Collection of the above six grand varieties for 75c.

Coreopsis, California Sunbeams.—An improved form of *C. Lanceolata Grandiflora*, and produces immense flowers of various forms; some are flat, others Cosmos-shaped, some saucer-shaped, some incurved, while others resemble large buttercups. They also vary in different shades of yellow, some being very light, others of a deeper color, darker around the eye; all of great beauty and produced on long stems, and remarkably early flowering. Per pkt. 15c.

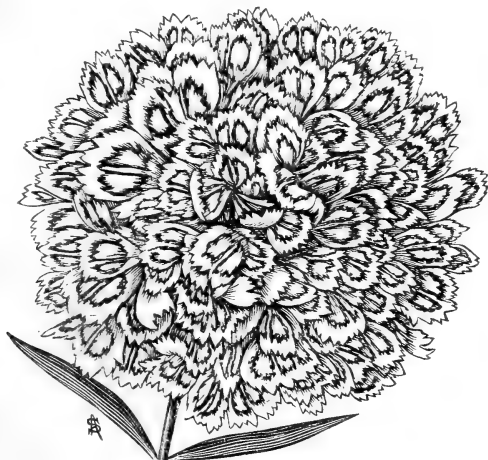
Dianthus, Queen of Holland. (*D. Heddewigi albus*.)—(See cut.) This new variety of Indian Pink, we feel sure will fill a long-felt want; a pure white variety having hitherto been unknown in this class. The flowers are large, even-edged, and of a lustrous pure white color, a few will be found with a small yellowish or pinkish ring round the eye, but a large percentage of the flowers are purest white. The plants grow about 1 foot high, and are literally covered with flowers, from early summer till fall. Per pkt. 15c.



Dianthus, Queen of Holland.

Dianthus, White Diadem Pink. (*D. Heddewigi Diadematus albus flore pleno*.)—(See cut.) In this new variety, we have the first variation from the favorite Diadem Pink, from which it is at once distinguished, by the pure white ground color of the petals, which contrasts finely with the delicate Diadem markings, principally of lilac, purple, carmine or blood-red tints. Per pkt. 25c.

Hunnemannia fumariaefolia grandiflora.—This is an improved strain, of the old *Hunnemannia fumariaefolia*, a native of Mexico, and bears immense yellow flowers, similar to those of the California Poppy, which it also resembles in foliage, and for which it is a very good substitute; is a hardy perennial,



White Diadem Pink.

forms a large bush, 2 to 3 feet high, and blooms during the greater part of the year. Flowers of it may be had when the wild Poppy is out of season. Per pkt. 15c.

Mignonette, Ruby.—A new variety of striking appearance. The flowers are of a light, copper-scarlet color, the plants compact in growth, and equally useful for pot culture, or for growing in the open ground. Per pkt. 10c.

Tall Nasturtium, Caprice.—A new variety of California origin, belonging to the tall-growing class, and has been rightly named Caprice, because the plants (like Chameleon Nasturtium) bear flowers of different colors, on one and the same plant; some are beautifully blotched, striped or splashed, while others are self-colored. The foliage is generally of a fine dark green color, making a rich background for the many-colored flowers. Per pkt. 15c.

Poppy, Chamois Rose.—A charming new Poppy, producing large double flowers of a clear chamois-rose color. Quite distinct and a valuable novelty. Per pkt. 15c.

Poppy, Maid of the Mist.—A grand new Poppy of the *Pæony*-flowered type, and a novelty from our own state. The flowers are very large, and measure from 6 to 7 inches in diameter, of a pure snow-white color, rivaling the *Romneya Coulteri* in grace and beauty. The petals are large, over-lapping, daintily incurved and deeply and irregularly fringed. The flowers are produced on long stems, and instead of facing upwards as do most Poppies, they turn outward; the pretty centers fringed with silken stamens, and encircled by the deeply-fringed petals, produce a very striking effect, and suggest, as the grower says, "A pretty face looking out from white mist." Per pkt. 15c.

Mammoth Verbena, Firefly.—A magnificent variety of the Mammoth Verbena, producing immense trusses of bright red flowers with large white eyes. It is entirely distinct and comes quite true from seed; a very free-flowering variety, and as a bedding plant will be of great value. Per pkt. 25c.

Germain's Seeds are all tested by an expert and hence will always be found to give high percentages in germination.

Flower and Vegetable Garden.

A Concise Calendar of Operations Throughout the Year. Especially Adapted for Southern California.

JANUARY.

Flower Garden.—Continue to plant Lilies. All kinds of evergreen and deciduous shrubs can now be planted. The planting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, etc., should be completed this month. Hardy annuals may be sown out of doors, and, where artificial heat is obtainable, half hardy annuals may also be sown. A hot-bed of stable manure is easily prepared by piling it 4 or 5 feet in height, well watered and trampled down, over which place a large box or frame, with glass sash, taking care to air and sweeten the bed well before using.

Vegetable Garden.—For main crop sow Broccoli, Carrot, Chicory and Parsnip. At the end of the month, in warm, sheltered situations, Early Rose Potatoes may be planted. Plant Asparagus, Horse-radish and Rhubarb roots. These all require deeply-worked ground. Dress beds already planted with about 3 inches of well-rotted manure. Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Melons, Peppers, Squashes and Tomatoes may be sown under glass for after-planting. A safe plan is to sow about 5 seeds of each variety on reversed pieces of sod, about 4 inches square. On planting in the ground, insert the sod with the growing plants and firm the soil in the usual way. By this method the growing plants will suffer no injury. Stick and hill up Peas and other crops requiring it, and attend strictly to cleanliness.

FEBRUARY.

Flower Garden.—General planting of evergreens and shrubs should be completed as soon as possible. Also finish planting Lilies, Anemones and Ranunculi. Commence planting Gladioli bulbs for succession. Sow hardy annuals out of doors, especially Sweet Peas, and half hardy annuals as recommended for last month. This is the best month in which to sow Acacia seeds. Soak for 24 hours before sowing, or where practicable, spread dry leaves or bushes over the beds after sowing and watering and set fire to them. This is the best manner of sowing all hard tree-seeds.

Vegetable Garden.—This and the next month will be the busiest of the year in this department, as nearly all crops may be sown in these two months. (See reference table for varieties to be sown.) Continue planting Asparagus and other roots as recommended for last month. Plant main crop of Potatoes. Attend to weeding and hilling up. Thin out Turnips, Carrots and other root crops requiring it.

MARCH.

Flower Garden.—Continue planting Gladioli bulbs for succession. All hardy and half hardy annuals may be sown in the open ground this month. Alternanthera and other border plants can be planted with safety, as all danger from even slight frost is now over.

Vegetable Garden.—Nearly all vegetable seeds may be freely sown this month. (See reference table.) Plant out Cucumbers, Melons and other plants previously sown under glass. Hill up rows, keep down insects, slugs and vermin, and attend strictly to cleanliness.

APRIL.

Flower Garden.—Plant Dahlias, Gladioli, Tuberose, Tigridias, Tuberous Begonias, and all summer-flowering bulbs. Continue sowing hardy and half-hardy annuals. Watch Rose bushes, and if troubled with green Aphis, use tobacco-dust freely.

Vegetable Garden.—(See reference table for varieties to be sown.) Plant out Egg, Pepper, Tomato and Sweet Potato plants, the latter in light, rich soil, well worked, in rows 6 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows, and keep the soil well worked. Cultivate well and hill up as required.

MAY.

Flower Garden.—As Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, etc., die down, the bulbs should be dug up, and stored away in a cool, dry place till fall, when they may be replanted. The vacancies thus created should be filled with other flowering plants. Half-hardy and other annuals may still be sown, and

summer-flowering bulbs be planted. The garden should now be brilliant with flowers, and all sowing, planting and general cleaning up should be completed this month, ready for the summer season.

Vegetable Garden.—Pinch out points of shoots of Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, etc., as soon as they commence flowering. Sow vegetable seeds for succession (see reference table), and keep surface of soil well broken.

JUNE.

Flower Garden.—Trim edgings of borders and hedges, and carefully attend to watering. Dahlias and Gladioli may still be planted. Sow Eucalyptus and Cypress seeds for winter planting.

Vegetable Garden.—(See reference table for varieties that may be sown for succession.) Hill up all growing crops and stick Pole Beans and Tall Peas as required.

JULY.

Flower Garden.—Continue to dig up and store bulbs as they ripen. Trim edgings and hedge-rows, and sow perennial flower seeds in shady situations. Continue sowing Eucalyptus and Cypress seeds.

Vegetable Garden.—Cultivate well between the rows. Sow vegetable seeds for succession, as per Reference Table. If manure is used during this hot month, it should be in liquid form.

AUGUST.

Flower Garden.—This is the best month in the year in which to sow hardy perennials. Most varieties if sown this month will flower the next year. (See remarks on culture in body of list.) Also sow Calceolaria, Cineraria, Pansy and Primula seeds. (See special remarks on culture of tender annuals.) Continue sowing Eucalyptus and Cypress seeds.

Vegetable Garden.—Plant second crop of potatoes. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower and Spinach for main crops, and others mentioned in reference table for succession.

SEPTEMBER.

Flower Garden.—Commence planting Hyacinths, Tulips, Anemones and other Dutch bulbs toward the end of the month. Prick off Calceolarias, Cinerarias and Primulas sown last month, into small pots, and continue sowing same for succession. Pansies can be grown better transplanted into a well-manured bed than in pots, as they are not so liable to be attacked by the red spider. Pansy seed may be sown for succession until the end of November. Also sow all the hardy annuals and perennials.

Vegetable Garden.—Many varieties of vegetable seeds may be sown this month. (See reference table.) Plant out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants sown in July.

OCTOBER.

Flower Garden.—Hyacinths and other Dutch bulbs should be planted freely this month; also early Lilies. Cineraria and Primula seed may still be sown for late flowering. Continue sowing hardy annuals.

Vegetable Garden.—Sow largely Peas, Onions and Spinach for main crop; also other seeds for succession (see reference table), especially Winter Radishes.

NOVEMBER.

Flower Garden.—Continue planting Hyacinths and other Dutch bulbs, and Lilies of all kinds; also plant roses, evergreens, and deciduous shrubs of all kinds. Form new lawns and renovate old ones (for which we recommend our special lawn fertilizer, at the rate of 600 pounds per acre). Carry out landscape alterations, if required; dig and manure borders, and energetically proceed with all heavy work.

Vegetable Garden.—Sow seeds as recommended in reference table for this month, and hill up young crops. Keep the ground thoroughly clean, and dig or plow manure in all unoccupied ground for future use. Keep down slugs by free use of Hammond's Slug Shot, salt, lime, or any other dressing which is beneficial to the growing crops.

DECEMBER.

Flower Garden.—Operations same as last month.

Vegetable Garden.—Operations same as last month.

Bear in mind we do not sell "cheap" seeds; that is an occupation enjoyed by others. Many seeds are grown under our personal supervision, from strains known to be of superior quality. Poor and unreliable seed is dear at any price, and for that reason no soil-tiller can afford to trifle with "held-over" or untested seeds. We sell only seeds tested by an expert on our own grounds; hence you are safe in trusting us with your orders.

REFERENCE TABLE

Showing at a Glance the Best Time to Sow the Different Kinds of

Vegetable Seeds.

This is arranged for the climate of Los Angeles, In colder districts spring sowings should be made one month later than indicated in column.

EXPLANATIONS.—The letters S or P opposite the variety and under the month in the column, indicate that the Seeds, Roots or Plants may be sown or planted in that month.

VARIETY.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Artichoke, Globe			S	S								
Asparagus — Seed		S	S	S								
Asparagus — Roots	P	P	P	P							P	P
Beet, Table varieties	S	S	S	S			S	S	S			
Beans, Broad or English	S	S							S	S	S	S
Beans, Dwarf or Bush		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Beans, Pole			S	S	S							
Broccoli	S	S					S	S	S	S	S	S
Brussels Sprouts		S	S				S	S	S	S	S	S
Cabbage, Early — Seeds	S	S	S					S	S	S	S	S
Cabbage, Early — Plants		P	P	P					P	P	P	P
Cabbage, Late — Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Cabbage, Late — Plants					P	P	P					
Carrot	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower — Seeds	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower — Plants		P	P	P	P				P	P	P	
Chervil		S	S	S	S				S	S		
Chives	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P
Collards		S	S	S								
Chicory		S	S	S								
Corn, Sweet		S	S	S	S	S						
Corn Salad	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S		
Cress	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cucumber			S	S	S	S						
Dandelion		S	S	S					S	S		
Egg Plant — Seeds					S	S						
Egg Plant — Plants				P	P	P	P					
Endive	S	S	S					S	S	S		S
Garlic — Sets	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P
Horseradish — Sets	P	P	P	P							P	P
Kale	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S	S
Kohl Rabi	S	S	S					S	S	S		
Leek	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Lettuce	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Melons, Musk and Water			S	S	S	S						
Mustard	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Okra			S	S	S	S						
Onion — Seeds		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	
Onion — Sets	P	P	P	P						P	P	P
Parsley	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Parsnip	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Peas	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Pepper — Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Pepper — Plants				P	P	P	P					
Potato — Sets		P	P	P	P	P	P	P				
Potato, Sweet — Plants				P	P	P	P					
Pumpkin			S	S	S	S						
Radish	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rhubarb — Seeds		S	S	S								
Rhubarb — Roots	P	P	P								P	P
Salsify		S	S	S	S							
Spinach	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Tobacco		S	S	S								

VARIETY.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Tomato—Seeds.....	S	S	S	S	S							
Tomato—Plants.....			P	P	P	P						
Turnip.....		S	S	S	S		S	S	S			
Turnip, Swede or Ruta Baga.....		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Herbs.....			S	S	S				S			
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.												
Beet, Sugar.....		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Beet, Mangel Wurzel, for stock.....		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Clover, Scarlet Italian.....								S	S	S	S	
Clover, Other sorts.....		S	S	S					S	S		
Grass, Bermuda.....				S	S	S						
Grass, Other sorts.....	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Millet, German.....		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Sorghum or Sugar Cane.....			S	S	S	S						

Rules for Seed Sowing and Vegetable Growing.

1. Choose the location for your garden on a sheltered, sunny slope if possible, and with thorough drainage.
2. Do not attempt too much. Two acres well cultivated will produce more than five under slovenly cultivation.
3. Fertilize liberally before plowing or harrowing.
4. Cultivate deeply, viz.: from 15 to 20 inches.
5. Sow in drills, in preference to broadcast.
6. Plow deeply and repeatedly, and work the soil to as fine a tilth as possible before planting.
7. Keep weeds down. The old adage, "One year's seeding makes seven year's weeding," is correct.
8. Cultivate frequently. Good tillage always pays, and prevents the soil from baking.
9. Attend strictly to rotation of crops. Do not let two tap-rooted crops (as Carrots and Parsnips) follow each other, nor two exhaustive head crops (as Cabbages and Cauliflower.) Let the soil have time to recover its fertility. Follow Carrots, for instance, with a surface, shallow feeding crop, as Peas, or vine crops, as Melons and Squashes.
10. Water in drills, and copiously; slight sprinklings overhead do more harm than good.
11. Watch closely for insects. Hammond's "Slug Shot" is very valuable to dust over young plants, as it is only destructive to insects, and is innocuous to larger forms of animal life. It does not harm poultry, and acts on the plant as a fertilizer.
12. Buy your seeds only from a reliable seed house, whom you are sure test their seeds before sending them out, and supply only varieties true to name.





Vegetable Seeds—General List.

NOTICE.—In ordering seeds please observe that ounce prices will be charged for quantities less than one-quarter pound, and pound prices for less than ten pound lots. All vegetable seeds, except where otherwise priced, can be supplied in packets at 5c each—50c per dozen. We have affixed the names of the vegetable seeds in three languages—the first Spanish; second, German; third, French. The English name is of course given in the heading.



Large Green Globe.

ARTICHOKE.

Aleachofa — Artischoke — Artichaut.

Drop the seeds early in the spring, 1 inch deep and 3 or 4 inches apart, in drills 1 foot apart. Hoe often and transplant in the following spring to hills 4 feet apart, setting from 1 to 3 plants in a hill. The soil should be deep, light and rich, and the situation open and free from the influence of trees.

Large Green Globe.—(See cut.) The largest and best. Per oz. 30c; per lb. \$3.50.

ASPARAGUS.

Esparrago — Spargel — Asperge.

Sow in rows a foot apart. Keep carefully hoed and clear from weeds, and the plants will be in condition to set out when one year old. The soil for the permanent bed should be thoroughly manured and trenched to a depth of at least 2 feet. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and 1 foot between the plants in the rows; spread the roots well out, and let the crown of the plant be covered about 6 or 8 inches when established. Previous to sowing the seed, soak in tepid water for 24 hours.

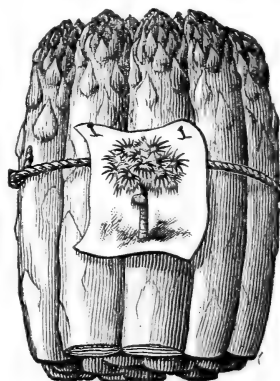


Conover's Colossal.

Columbian Mammoth White.—Very large, tender and sweet. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 75c.

Conover's Colossal.—(See cut.) A standard variety, excellent quality and productive. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 40c.

Palmetto.—(See cut.) A large, early variety; very regular and even in its growth, and unexcelled for quality and productiveness. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 75c.



Palmetto Asparagus.

The Germain Fruit Company does not trade on its established reputation, but keeps up the excellent quality of its seeds from year to year.

BEANS.

All beans ordered by mail will be charged 10c per lb. additional for postage.

ENGLISH.

Haba — Puff bohne —
Feve de Marais.

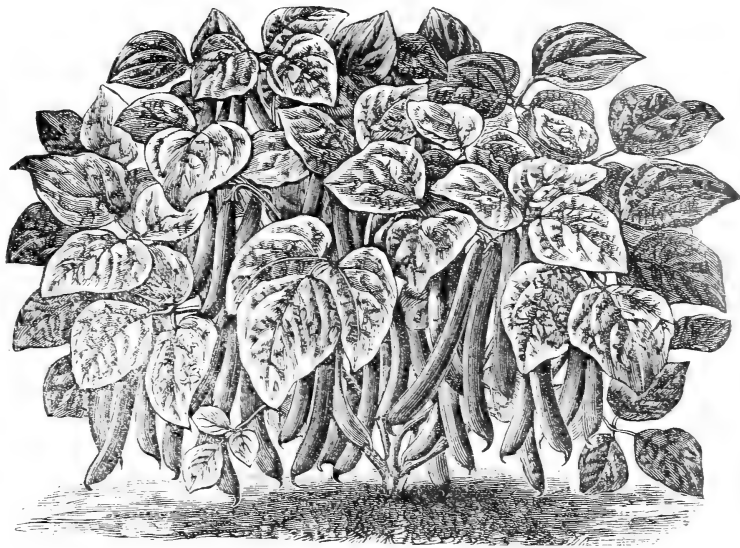
Drop early in spring, 3 inches apart, in drills 2 or 3 feet apart. When in full bloom nip an inch or two off of each stem. A deep strong loam suits them best.

Broad Windsor.

Large, productive and of fine quality; best for general crop. Per 100 lbs. \$6.00; per lb. 10c.

Early Long Pod.

Good and productive. Per 100 lbs. \$6.00; per lb. 10c.



French Kidney Bean.

DWARF OR BUSH.

Frijoles — Bohne — Haricots Nains.

Select light, rich soil and plant 2 inches deep, in drills 2 feet apart. The plants should be about 3 inches apart, and the earth around them kept loose and clean. The plants should not be disturbed when they are wet, as it would be liable to cause rust. It is better to defer planting until the weather has become warm and settled, as these varieties are not hardy, and will not endure the least frost or cold.

Burpee's Bush Lima. — Splendid dwarf lima; large and of excellent quality. Per 100 lbs.

Early Red Valentine. \$9.00; per lb. 15c.

**Black Wax.**

(See cut.) Pods are transparent and yellow; a superior variety. Per 100 lbs. \$10.00; per lb. 15c.

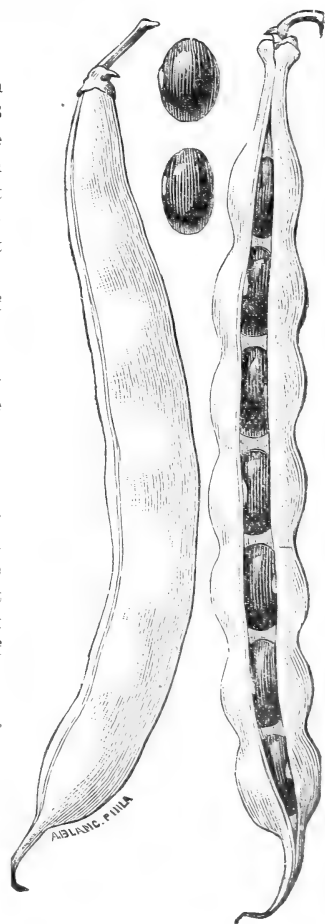
Canadian Wonder.

(See cut.) It is without exception the most productive dwarf bean yet introduced; pods long, exceedingly tender and of fine flavor. Per 100 lbs. \$10; per lb. 15c.

Early Red Valentine.

— See cut. Pods round, somewhat curled, productive, tender, and of excellent

flavor. Per 100 lbs. \$9; per lb. 15c.



Black Wax.



Germain's Flageolet Wax.

POLE OR RUNNING.

Frijol de Bejuco—Stangenbohne—Haricots a Rames.

These varieties require a rich soil. Plant in well-manured hills, 3 feet apart each way, covering to a depth of 2 inches. In each hill set a pole 8 or 10 feet long, around which plant 5 or 6 beans, and afterwards thin out, leaving four strong, healthy plants to each hill. They may also be grown without poles, allowing the vines to run, planting in hills 4 feet apart.



Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.

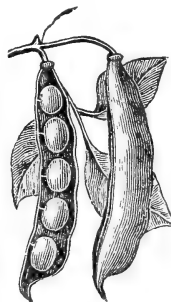
Asparagus or Snake.

(See cut.) Produces pods 12 to 18 inches long, thin and very tender. Per 100 lbs. \$18.00; per lb. 25c.

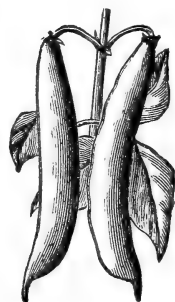
Creaseback. — Handsome green pods, 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round with crease in back, hence the name. Early, exceedingly productive, and of good quality. Per 100 lbs. \$10.00; per lb. 15c.

Cut Short. — The finest cornfield bean grown; takes to the corn as no other bean will. Per 100 lbs. \$10.00; per lb. 15c.

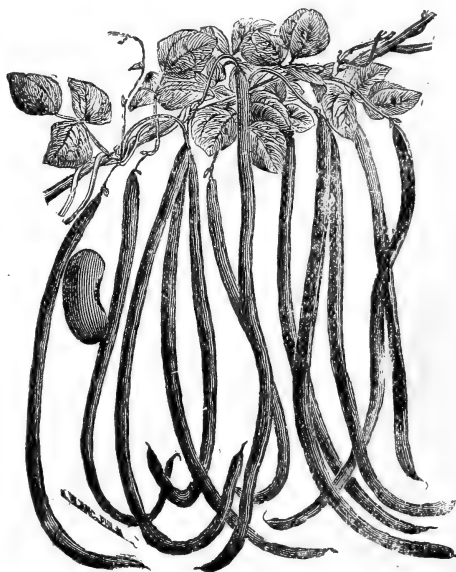
	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.
French Kidney, or Red Turkey. —(See cut.) A good shipping variety; early, and the best for winter crop.....	\$ 9.00	15c
Germain's Improved Golden-Eyed Flageolet Wax. —(See cut.) Early rust-proof variety, producing an enormous crop of large, flat, yellow pods; very tender and of the finest flavor.....	10.00	15c
Golden Wax. —(See cut.) An early stringless bean; pod of golden wax color.....	10.00	15c
Long Yellow Six Weeks. —(See cut.) Very early and productive, one of the best market varieties; pods often 8 inches long, tender and of fine flavor.....	9.00	15c
Red Kidney. —A standard variety and one of the best for winter crop. Also an excellent sort for baking.....	9.00	15c



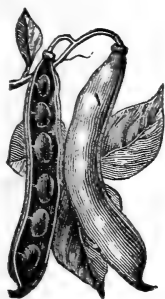
Long Yellow Six Weeks



Golden Wax.



Asparagus or Snake Beans.



German Wax Pole.

German Black Wax.—(See cut.) Excellent variety, either for snaps or shelled; tender, rich-colored pods.....

Per
100 lbs. Per lb.

9.00 15c

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.

—A very vigorous grower, and enormously productive. The pods, which hang in great clusters, are very long, tender and of the finest flavor. One of the very best pole beans in cultivation.....

10.00 15c

Large Lima.—A standard variety, unsurpassed in quality as a green or dried shell bean.....

9.00 15c

Lazy Wife's.—(See cut.) Very productive; excellent either as a snap or dried bean; may be grown either on poles or on corn.....

9.00 15c

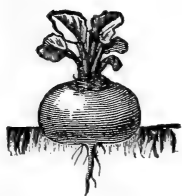
Scarlet Runner.—Often cultivated for the beauty of its flowers which are of a dazzling scarlet color, it is also a fine snap bean and the leading variety of English gardens.....

10.00 15c

BEETS.

Remolacha — Rothe Rueben — Betterave.

Select a deep, rich, sandy loam, and manure with well-decomposed compost. Sow in drills 14 to 16 inches apart, and cover one inch deep. When the young plants appear, thin to 4 or 5 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.



Egyptian Turnip Beet.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.—One of the earliest; color very dark red.....

Per oz. Per lb.

10c 50c

Dewing's Early Turnip.—(See cut.) An excellent variety for summer and winter use; roots good red.....

10c 50c

Eclipse Blood Turnip.—(See cut.) An early variety of excellent quality.....

10c 50c

Edmund's Blood Turnip.—(See cut.) Very desirable for market gardeners.....

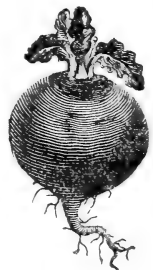
10c 50c

Egyptian Dark Red Turnip.—(See cut.) Very early; roots deep red, tender and delicious.....

10c 50c



Germain's Long Blood Beet.



Dewing's Early.

Per oz. Per lb.

Germain's Long Blood.—(See cut.)

A splendid variety of fine flavor, and being of long symmetrical shape, is more easily sliced than the round varieties.....

10c 50c

Swiss Chard, or Silver.—This variety is cultivated for its leaf stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves, cooked as Spinach. Cut often; new and more tender stalks will be produced.....

10c 50c

For best varieties of Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurzel for feeding stock, see Agricultural Seeds.

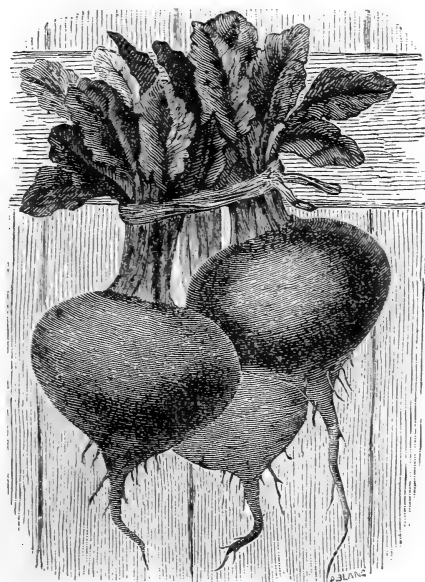
BROCCOLI.

Brocoli — Spargelkohl — Broccoli.

Closely allied to the Cauliflower, but hardier. Sow the seeds in beds and transplant to rich, mellow ground, 2 feet apart. A light, free loam, well enriched with rotted stable manure is best. Cultivate the same as Cauliflower. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.



Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet.



Edmund's Blood Turnip Beet.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Early Purple Cape. —Very hardy; heads solid and compact; color greenish purple	10c	30c	\$3.00
White Cape. —Later than Early Purple Cape: heads medium size, firm, and a rich creamy color	10c	30c	\$3.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Berza de Bruselas — Rosenkohl — Chou de Bruxelles.

This plant produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts resembling cabbages, 1 or 2 inches in diameter. They are very tender and sweet. Sow in seed-beds, transplant and cultivate like cabbage.

Dwarf Improved.—(See cut.) Very fine; heads of good quality. Per oz. 15c; per lb. \$1.50.

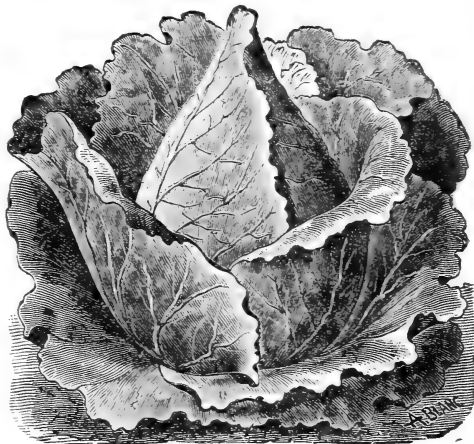


Dwarf Improved.

CABBAGE.

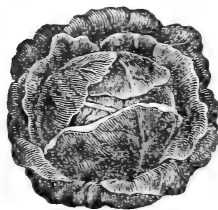
Repollo — Kopfkohl — Chou Pomme.

Commence to sow the seeds of the early varieties in August, and each month following, until spring, for succession. Transplant as soon as large enough, to fresh, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. For late use sow the Drumhead sorts in spring, and transplant to well-manured ground 3 feet each way. In planting Cabbage or Cauliflower, care should be observed that the stem is set under ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked, to produce good heads, and hoed as many as three times during the season, drawing the earth slightly about the



Early Winningstadt.

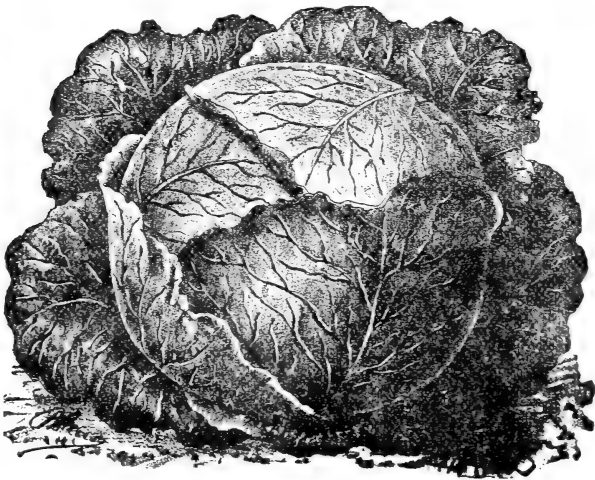
stems. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. The Drumhead varieties are used extensively for stock feeding purposes.



Early Red Dutch.

EARLIEST VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy. —One of the earliest: unsurpassed in quality: capital for family use	15c	\$1.50
Early York. —One of the earliest: an old favorite variety	15c	1.50
Early Jersey Wakefield. —(See cut.) This cabbage is grown extensively by the leading market gardeners in the vicinity of New York and Boston	15c	1.50



All Seasons Cabbage.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
All Seasons. —See cut. Similar in form to Stone Mason; solid, compact: claimed to be as early and larger than the Henderson's Summer	15c	\$1.50
Dwarf Green Curled Savoy. —One of the best for general crop	15c	1.50
Early Red Dutch. —(See cut.) Used for pickling; good solid heads; fine deep red color	20c	2.00

Per oz. Per lb.

Early Winingstadt.—(See cut.)

One of the best for general use; heads large, solid and keep well. It heads uniformly in the hottest weather; a standard variety

15c \$1.50

Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick.—(See cut.) This variety

produces fine large heads.....

15c \$1.50

Henderson's Early Summer.—

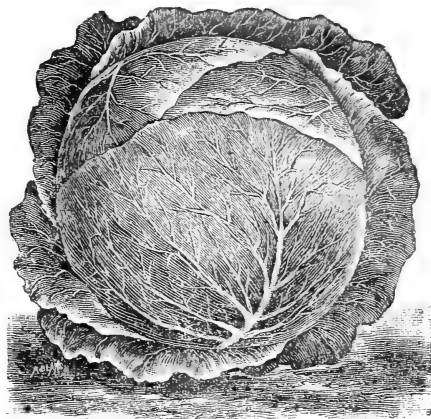
(See cut.) This is the earliest of the Drumhead varieties; heads large, solid and keeps well.....

15c 1.50

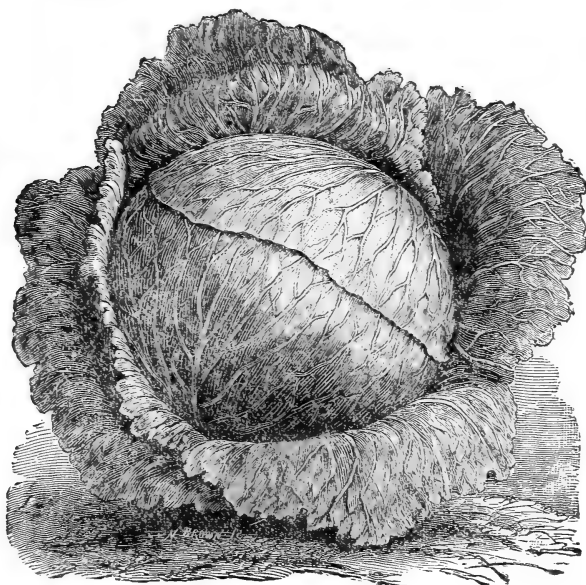
Hollander.—An excellent variety of

the Drumhead type; a heavy cropper, a good shipper

30c 3.00



Surehead.



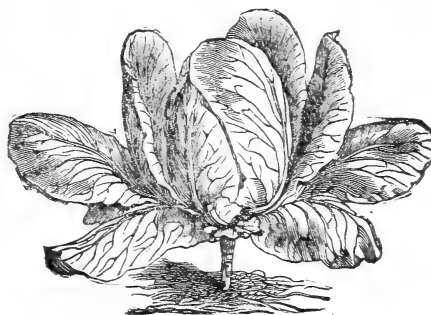
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.



Large Late Drumhead.



Drumhead Savoy.



Large York.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Large York.—(See cut.) Larger than the Early York, and a little later

Per oz. Per lb.

15c 1.50

Succession.—A valuable variety, heading surely at any season.....

15c 1.50

Surehead.—(See cut.) A variety remarkable for its certainty to head. Heads large, solid, with scarcely any loose leaves.....

15c 1.50

LATE VARIETIES.

Drumhead Savoy.—(See cut.) A cross between Savoy and Drumhead; large solid heads.....

15c 1.50

Large Late Drumhead.—(See cut.) A well known variety, with large, round, compact heads

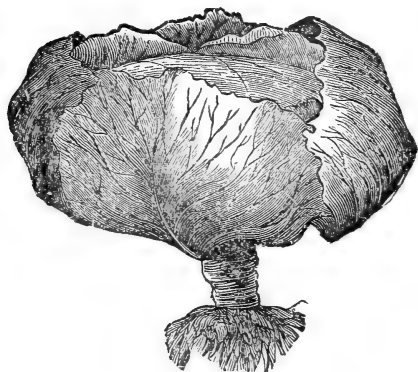
15c 1.50

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—(See cut.) The largest variety in the world, some specimens weighing upwards of 60 lbs.

15c 1.50

.....

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Premium Flat Dutch. —Large and excellent for winter; of superior quality.....	15c	\$1.50
Red Drumhead. —Used for pickling; large, very solid, color deep red.....	20c	2.00
Stone Mason Drumhead. —(See cut.) An excellent sure heading variety; solid..	15c	1.50



Stone Mason Drumhead.



Fottler's Early Drumhead.

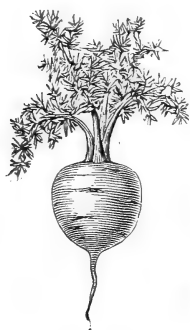


Henderson's Early Summer.

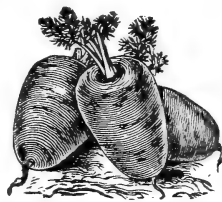
CARROT.

Zanahoria — Mohre — Carotte.

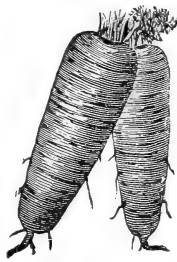
Of root crops the Carrot ranks among the first in value and importance. The soil best adapted to it, and root crops in general, is a light loam, which should be richly manured, deeply ploughed, and pulverized. Sow in rows 15 inches apart, and thin the plants 5 or 6 inches in the rows. One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. Three pounds to the acre.



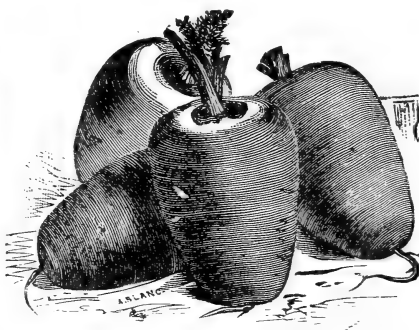
French Forcing Horn.



Early Scarlet Horn.



Danver's Half Long.



Ox-Heart or Guerande.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Altringham. —Large and finely flavored; color bright orange red.....	10c	60c
Danver's Half Long. —(See cut.) A splendid cross between the stump-rooted Short Horn and Long Orange. It is a first-class Carrot for any soil; rich, dark orange in color.....	10c	60c
Early Scarlet Horn. —(See cut.) The most desirable for foreing.....	10c	75c
Early French Forcing Horn. —(See cut.) Small, best for table; generally used for forcing.....	10c	75c
Improved Long Orange. —Extra clean, rich color, for general crop, good for stock.....	10c	50c
Ox-Heart, or Guerande. —(See cut.) A very choice strain of the stump-rooted variety.....	10c	60c

(For field carrots for feeding stock, see Agricultural Seeds.)

The allusions to methods of culture, time of planting, etc., mentioned briefly here and there in this catalogue, apply chiefly to California conditions. Planters in other sections, particularly in the northern, eastern and southern states, obviously, will modify these suggestions to correspond with their local conditions of soils, climates and practices.

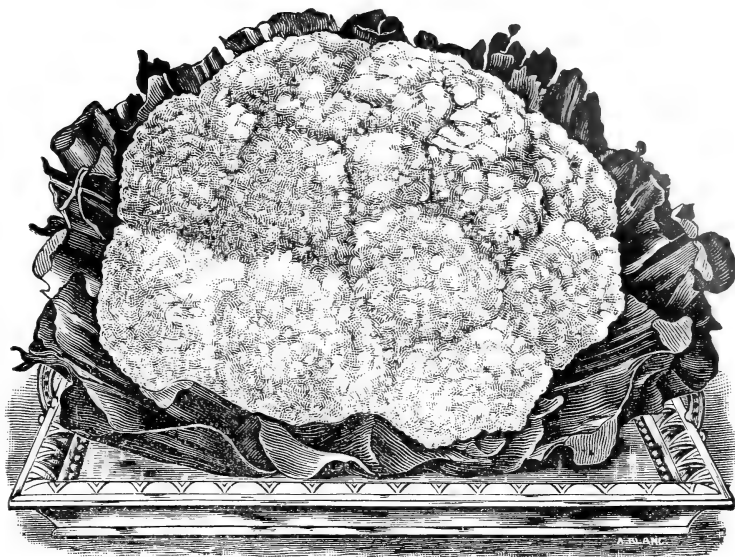
CAULIFLOWER.

Coliflor — Blumenkohl —
Choufleur.

This is one of the greatest luxuries which the garden affords. It requires care and a favorable season for successful cultivation. For early use, sow from July to September and transplant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and 2 feet between the plants. For late crop transplant and pursue the same course as with Cabbage. The soil should be rich, moist and deep. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Autumn Giant.—(See cut.) A very large, vigorous late variety, succeeding well in this section. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. \$1.50.

Early Dw'f Erfurt.—(See cut.) A good compact heading variety, of fine quality. Per pkt. 20c; per oz. \$2.00; per lb. \$20.00.



Henderson's Early Snowball.



Large Algiers.

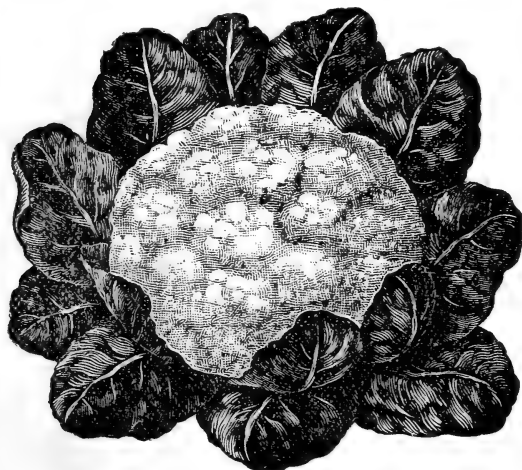


Extra Early Paris.

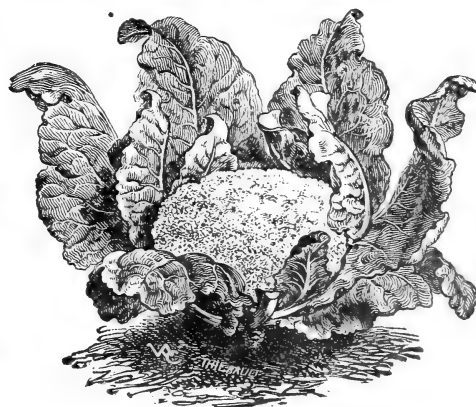


Lenormands Short-Stemmed Mammoth.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Extra Early Paris. —(See cut.) A standard early variety; good for forcing. Per lb. \$7.00.....	10c	75c
Henderson's Early Snowball. —(See cut.) A variety held in great estimation by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header.....	20c	\$3.00
Large Algiers. —(See cut.) An extra fine variety for late sowing. Per lb. \$12.00..	10c	1.00
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed Mammoth. —(See cut.) Very fine, large heads, white and compact; one of the very best for late cultivation. Per lb. \$8.00.....	10c	75c



Early Dwarf Erfurt.



Autumn Giant.

CELERY.

Apio — Sellerie — Celeri.

Sow seed in frame or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when 3 inches high, in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows 5 or 6 feet apart, either on surface or in well-manured trenches a foot in depth, half filled with well-rotted manure. Set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart. To blanch, draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the center-shoots. One ounce of seed will produce 5,000 plants.

The Celeriac, or turnip-rooted, may be planted either on level ground or in shallow drills, and cultivated in a manner similar to Celery. The roots are used as a salad.

Per oz. Per lb.

Boston Market.—(See cut.) One of the best of the white varieties; early and hardy..... 15c \$1.50

Carter's Dwarf Crimson.— Fine dark crimson color; stalks sweet and crisp; a first-class variety..... 15c 1.50

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. (See cut.) Forming turnip-shaped bulbs of Celery flavor..... 20c 2.00

Per oz. Per lb.

Dwarf Golden Heart.—(See cut.) An excellent variety; when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden-yellow color..... 15c 1.50

Giant Pascal.— Stalks very large, thick, solid, crisp, and of a rich nutty flavor; blanches easily and quickly..... 15c \$1.50

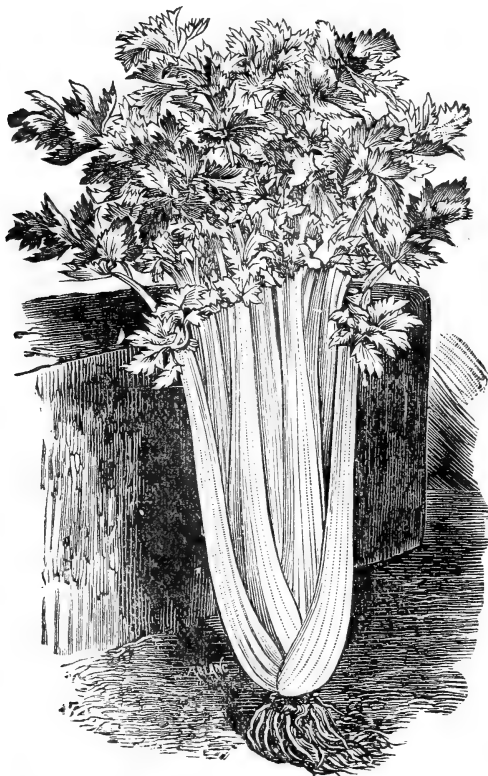
Golden Rose Self-Blanching.— A new self-blanching Celery, resembling the Golden Self-Blanching, but of a beautiful rosy hue, gradually fading toward the top of the stalks. It is unsurpassed in flavor, and is undoubtedly the most beautiful celery yet introduced, and will be found very attractive for the table. The stems are thick, solid and brittle, and keep well. Per pkt. 10c 40c 4.00

Golden Self-Blanching.—(See cut.) Similar to the White Plume in its self-blanching characteristics, but of a deep golden yellow color..... 25c 2.50

Kalamazoo.— Large, of quick growth and stiff close habit; color creamy white..... 20c 2.00

Large White Solid.—(See cut.) The most popular of the large varieties..... 15c 1.50

Sandringham Dwarf White.—(See cut.) A superior variety, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor..... 15c 1.50



Golden Self-Blanching.



Boston Market.



Celeriac.



Sandringham Dwarf White



Large White Solid.



Dwarf Golden Heart.

White Plume.—(See cut.) The stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying them together or by pressing the soil up against the plant with the hand, the work of blanching is completed. Its eating qualities are equal to the very best of the older sorts, being crisp, solid, and of a nutty flavor, while its white feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament..... 15c \$1.50

CHERVIL.

Perifollo — Kerbel — Cerfueil.

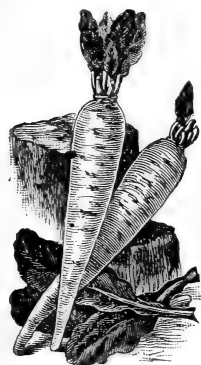
Sow in drills 1 foot apart, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, when the plants are 2 inches high, thin them out to 6 inches apart.

Curled.— Used for flavoring soups and stews, also for salads and garnishing Per oz. Per lb.
10c \$1.00

CHICORY.

Achicoria — Cichorie — Chicoree.

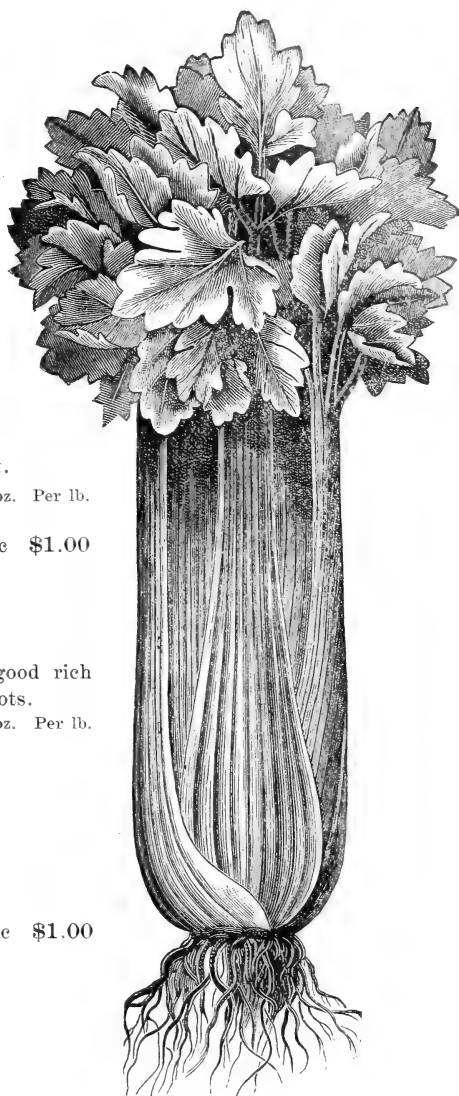
Much used as a salad by the French. Sow in spring in good rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart, after-culture same as for carrots.



Large Rooted.

Common or Wild.— Used as Barbe de Capucin, a salad much used in France. Sown in spring the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The shoots which will come up soon, form the Barbe de Capucin Per oz. Per lb.
10c \$1.00

Witloof.—Has very broad leaves with large ribs or stalks, which is its chief merit. When blanched this forms the vegetable which the Belgians call Witloof. In appearance it much resembles a blanched head of Cos Lettuce 10c 1.00



White Plume Celery.

Large Rooted, or Coffee.—(See cut.) Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for a similar use. In the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut in small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used in drying apples. When required for use it should be roasted and ground like coffee..... Per oz. Per lb.
10c 1.00

COLLARDS OR COLEWORT.

Cabu — Blatter kohl — Chou-Cabu.

A species of Cabbage which is eaten when young, and used quite extensively as greens. Sow in spring in drills 1 foot apart. Thin plants to 8 inches, and treat as Cabbage.

True Georgia Per oz. Per lb.
15c \$1.50

CORN SALAD.

Macha 6 Valerianilla — Lammer-Salat — Mache.

Commonly called Lamb's Lettuce. For a summer supply, sow early in shallow drills 1 foot apart; and for early spring use, sow about the first of September.

Large Seeded.— Round leaved Per oz. Per lb.
10c \$1.00

CORN—SWEET.

Maiz — Welschkorn — Mais.

Plant the smaller varieties in drills 3 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows; or in hills 3 feet apart each way and 3 or 4 grains in a hill. The taller varieties on rich soil should be given a space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the drills and 1 foot between the stalks, use some rich manure in the drills, hoe often, keeping the earth well stirred, drawing it in slightly about the roots.

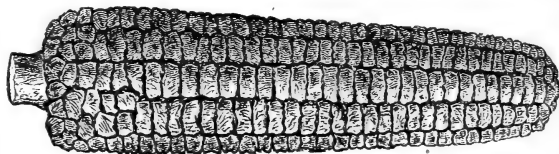
The following are all grown from extra selected stocks. (If ordered



Crosby's Early.

by mail 10c per pound will be charged additional for postage.)

Black Mexican.—The sweetest, richest and tenderest of all sweet corn; it is remarkably productive. Second early; it is very white when suitable for cooking, but the kernels are bluish black when ripe. Per 100 lbs. \$7.00; per lb. 10c.



Early Mammoth.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.
Crosby's Early Sweet. —(See cut.) Second early, sweet and productive.....	\$7.00	10c
Country Gentleman. —Very productive, ears very handsome, from 8 to 9 inches in length and very attractive for the table. The kernels are pearly white, deep and on a very small cobb, and unsurpassed for quality and delicious flavor.....	7.00	10c
Early Minnesota Sweet. —(See cut.) One of the earliest, with ears of suitable size for market purposes.....	7.00	10c
Early Mammoth. —(See cut.) This variety produces the largest ears of any variety of early sweet corn.....	7.00	10c
Hickox Improved Sugar. —(See cut.) Ears large, very white, handsome and of rich flavor.....	7.00	10c
Stowell's Evergreen. —(See cut.) A late variety, remaining green longer than any other kind.....	7.00	10c



Hickox Improved Sugar.



Early Minnesota.



Stowell's Evergreen.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS.

Berro ó Mastuerzo — Kresse — Cresson.

Select good, rich soil, sow the seeds thickly at frequent intervals for a succession, in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. A cool, moist soil and shady location is the best for summer sowings. One ounce of seed will sow 10 feet of drill.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Extra Curled. —Very fine; excellent for salads.....	10c	50c

CRESS—WATER.

Berro — Brunnenkresse — Cresson de fontaine.

The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of running water or near springs.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Water Cress. —The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in spring.....	35c	\$3.50



Boston Pickling.

CUCUMBER.

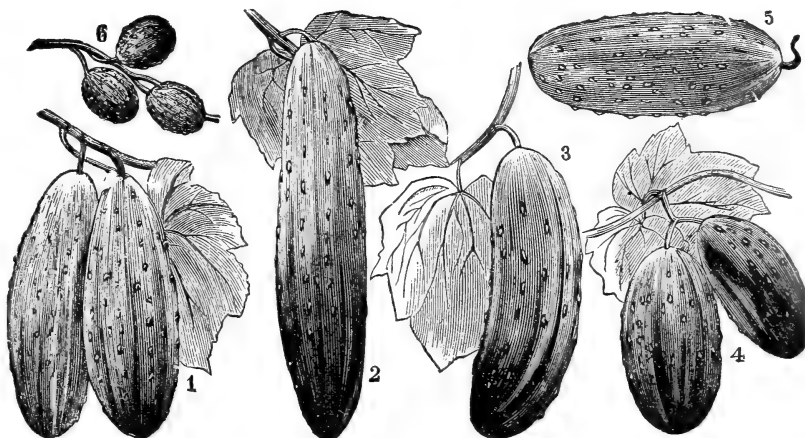
Pepino — Gurke — Concombre.

Plant the seed as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills 4 feet apart, using a shovelful of warm, well-rotted manure to each hill. Cover the manure 3 inches deep with fine earth, and plant 8 or 10 seeds in each hill. The seeds should be covered about 1 inch deep with well-pulverized soil and firmly pressed down with the back of the hoe. Hoe often, and when

out of danger from insects thin to 4 plants in each hill. Cucumber, as well as Melon and Squash seeds, are considered best when two or three years old; they run less to vines, and bear earlier and more abundantly.

One ounce will plant about 100 hills.

Cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen it destroys their productiveness.

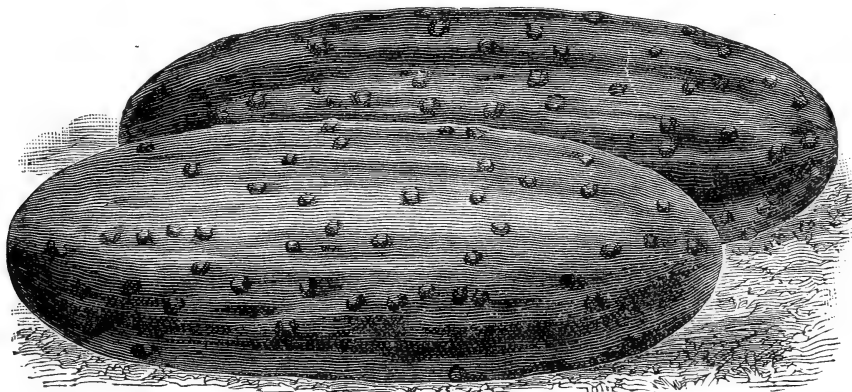


1—Early Cluster.
2—Long Green.

3—Early Frame.
4—Early Russian.

5—White Spine.
6—West India Gherkin.

Boston Pickling. —(See cut.) Medium size; a very productive kind, of superior quality	Per oz.	Per lb.
	10c	60c
Climbing Delicatessen. —(See cut.) A distinct variety, climbing up stakes and trellises 8 feet in height, producing cucumbers 8 to 10 inches in length, of a very fine flavor	15c	\$1.50

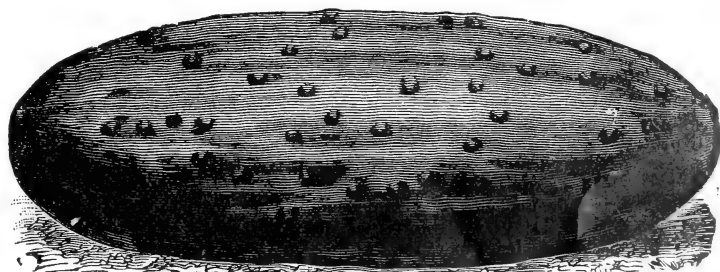


New Siberian.

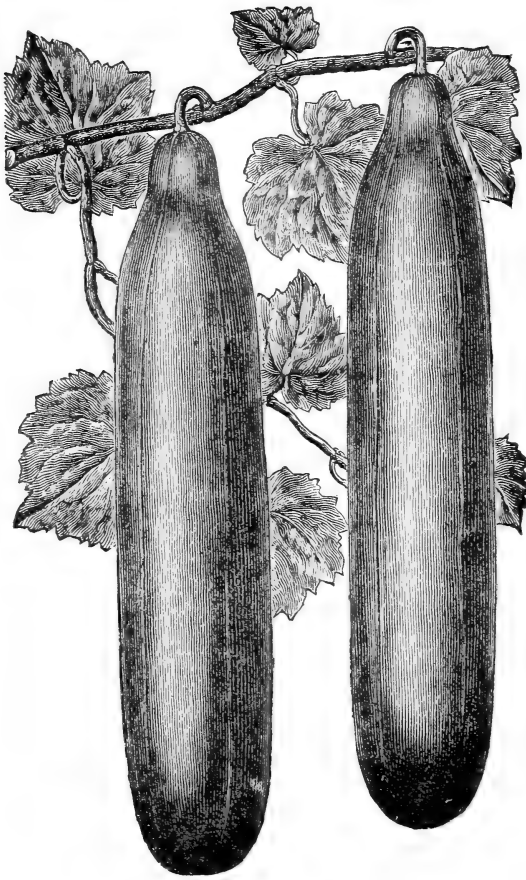
Early Cluster. —(See cut.) Very productive, grows in clusters, short and prickly.....	10c	60c
Early Frame. —(See cut.) A very popular variety, short and prolific.....	10c	60c
Early Russian. —(See cut.) The earliest, grows about 4 inches long	10c	60c
Giant Pera. —(See cut on next page.) Large, often 18 inches in length; excellent quality, and fit to eat at all stages of growth	10c	70c



Climbing Delicatessen.



Nichol's Medium Green.



Giant Pera.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Long Green. —(See cut on page 29.) An old standard sort: makes hard, brittle pickles.....	10c	60c
New Siberian. —(See cut on page 29.) The earliest cucumber known, having produced fruit 5 inches long within 55 days from the time of sowing the seed in the open ground. Of medium size, a splendid free bearer, fruits straight, smooth, tender and crisp	10c	60c
Nichol's Medium Green. —(See cut on page 29.) Of recent introduction; one of the best for general use.....	10c	60c
White Apple-Shaped. —A variety introduced by us 3 years ago from Australia. Fruit is round, and of better flavor than any other variety. It is claimed by the Australians that this is the most wholesome of all cucumbers, persons who dare not eat any other variety being able to eat this one with safety. Stock of seed very limited. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. \$1.00.....		
White Spine. —(See cut on page 29.) Excellent for table or pickling; a great bearer.....	10c	60c
West India Gherkin. —(See cut on page 29.) Oval shaped, prickly, for pickling only.....	10c	\$1.00

DANDELION.

Amargon — Kuhlblume — Pissenlit.

This vegetable has become very popular as an early healthful green, and the roots also are used when dried as a substitute for coffee. Its use in either of these forms is particularly recommended to those who are inclined to any disease of the liver. Sow in drills 1 foot apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. A rich soil is preferable, but this plant will thrive anywhere.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Dandelion. —Common variety.....		30c
Improved. —Large leaved.....	10c	60c

EGG PLANT.

Berengena — Eierpflanze — Aubergine.

Sow seed in a frame if possible. When 3 inches high transplant into small pots, so that the plants may become stocky, and be readily planted out from the pots. When the season becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly-worked and well-enriched soil about three feet apart each way. Draw the earth up to the stems, when about a foot high. Egg plant seed will not vegetate freely without substantial heat, and if the plants get the least chilled in the earlier stages of their growth they seldom recover. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Early Long Purple. —Early, of comparatively easy culture	10c	35c
New York Improved Purple. —(See cut.) An improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color, larger size, and finer quality; a superior market variety.....	10c	50c



New York Improved.

ENDIVE.

Escarola ó Endibia — Endivien — Chicoree.

This vegetable is highly esteemed as a salad. Sow small quantities at different times to insure a plentiful supply, as these crops soon run to seed. When the plants are 3 or 4 inches high transplant 1 foot apart each way, and keep free of weeds until the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long; then blanch the leaves by gathering them carefully together when perfectly dry, and tying them by their tips in a conical form with Raffia to exclude light and air. From 3 to 6 weeks is required to thoroughly blanch. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of about 80 square feet, or 150 feet of row.



London Green Curled.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Broad-Leaved Batavian. —Leaves broad; nearly plain; light green; best for soups.....	15c	\$1.50
French Moss Curled Green. —Moss-like appearance, beautifully curled.....	15c	1.50
London Green Curled. —(See cut.) The common and best known kind, crisp and tender.....	15c	1.50
Large Curled, or Ruffle-Leaved. —A variety largely grown by the French for salad	15c	1.50

GARLIC.

Ajo — Knoblauch — Ail.

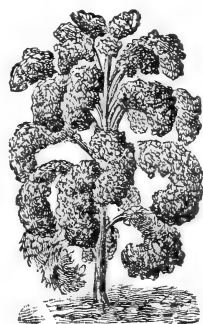
Garlic Sets.—Per lb. 10c; by mail 10c per lb. extra; 100 lbs. market price.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Col — Blatterkohl — Chou Vert.

Sow the seeds in beds, covering lightly. Transplant into rich, mellow ground, and cultivate the same as Cabbage. They are rendered very tender and delicious by moderate touches of frost. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Dwarf Curled, or German Greens. —Very hardy, excellent for spring use.....	10c	\$1.00
Green Curled Scotch. —(See cut.) The kind most commonly used, grows to a height of 18 inches, and with good cultivation spreads to 3 feet in diameter; leaves bright green and curled.....	10c	1.00



Green Curled Scotch.

KOHL RABI.

Colinabo — Kohlrabi — Chou-rave.

Sow in rows 2 feet apart; thin the plants to 1 foot apart. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Early White Vienna. —(See cut.) Flesh white and tender, very productive.....	15c	\$1.50
Early Purple Vienna. —Very hardy, flesh of bluish purple color	15c	1.50



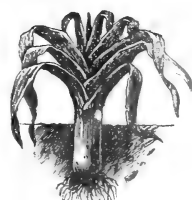
Early White Vienna.

LEEK.

Puerro — Lauch — Poireau.

Sow in drills 1 foot apart, and 1 inch deep, in light, rich soil, liberally manured; thin the plants to 10 inches. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
London Flag. —(See cut.) A large and strong plant; hardy.....	15c	\$1.50
Large Musselburgh. —A standard old Scotch variety.....	15c	1.50
Monstrous Carentan. —A superior variety, with distinct and dark colored leaves.....	20c	2.00



London Flag.

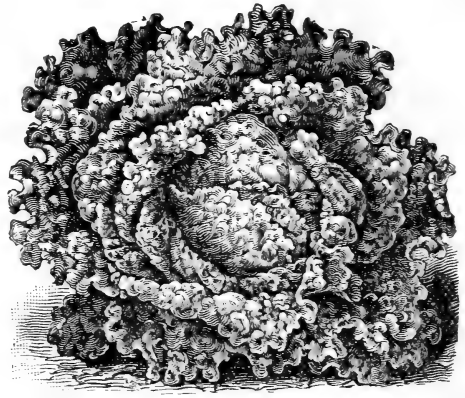
LETTUCE.

Lechuga — Salat — Laitue.

Select rich, moist soil, and prepare beds or draw drills, thin or transplant, when 1 or 2 inches high, to 1 foot apart for heading; hoe frequently to prevent them from going to seed. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants.



Paris White Cos.



Denver Market.

All the Year Round.—Heads compact and crisp, may be sown for succession all the year round..... Per oz. Per lb.
10c 80c



Red Winter Cos.

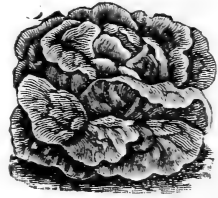
Black Seeded Simpson.—Leaves almost white; stands the heat well; size nearly double that of the Curled Simpson; prized by all who have cultivated it; our seed is from pure stock.....

Per oz. Per lb.

10c 80c

Boston Market (White Seeded Tennis Ball.)—White and crisp; the best and earliest for forcing; making small, compact heads.....

10c 80c

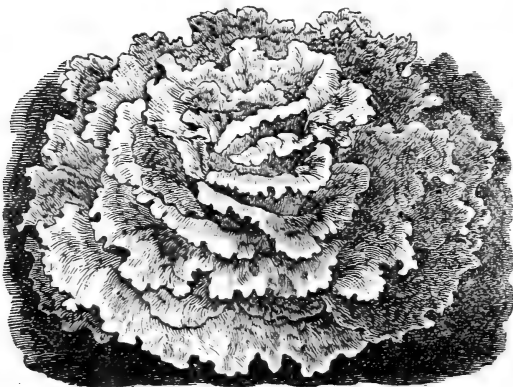


California Cream Butter.

California Cream Butter.—(See cut.) The outside leaves are of a medium green color, slightly marked with brown spots, while within the leaves are of a rich creamy yellow color. Stands the summer heat wonderfully well, as it grows slowly and forms a very hard head, it remains fit for use a long time Per oz. Per lb.
10c 80c

Denver Market.—(See cut.) An early head lettuce of great merit; very crisp, tender and of excellent flavor..... 10c 80c

Early Curled Simpson, White Seeded.—(See cut.) Rather loose heads; leaves large, light and curly 10c 80c



Early Curled Simpson.



Hanson

Golden Ball.—Very crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, of a delicate golden yellow color, very long standing, and distinct from all other sorts 10c 80c

Hanson.—(See cut.) Heads very large, tender, crisp; green outside, white within; stands the heat well 10c 80c

Large Drumhead, or Malta.—Good summer variety; heads large, good flavor 10c 80c

New York Head.—The very best lettuce for summer; its size is immense; heads not unfrequently weighing 4 pounds each. The outer leaves are dark, the heads blanch white, and are crisp, tender and of excellent flavor 10c 80c

Paris White Cos.—(See cut.) Heads upright, tender and crisp; should be tied up to blanch 10 days before cutting, excellent quality 10c \$1.00

Prize Head.—Heads of large size; remains tender and crisp throughout the season; very hardy 10c 80c



White Summer Cabbage.

Red Winter Cos.—(See cut.) Long green leaves, tinged with brownish red; usually heads well without being tied up, it is very slow in running to seed,

and is extremely hardy.....

Salamander.—(See cut.) One of the best summer varieties, forming good-sized, compact heads; color light green outside, and white inside 10c 80c

Tennis Ball, Black Seeded.—One of the earliest heading varieties 10c 80c

Tomhannock.—(See cut.) An excellent variety, remarkable for its long keeping qualities 10c 80c

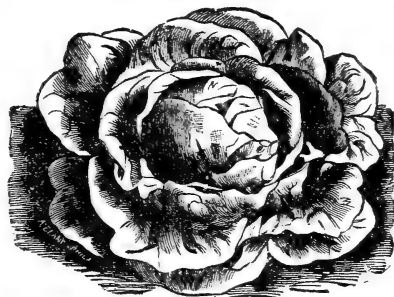
Trianon Self-Folding Cos.—An excellent variety, the leaves fold in of themselves and bleach quickly; large, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Resists warm weather and is probably the best Cos Lettuce yet introduced 15c 1.50

White Summer Cabbage.—(See cut.) Heads well formed and good size; excellent for summer 10c 80c

Wonderful.—New, large, averaging from 2 to 3 pounds each, hearts solid, of a pale green color; very crisp and tender; it stands the summer heat well, and is remarkable for its long keeping qualities 10c 1.00



Tomhannock.



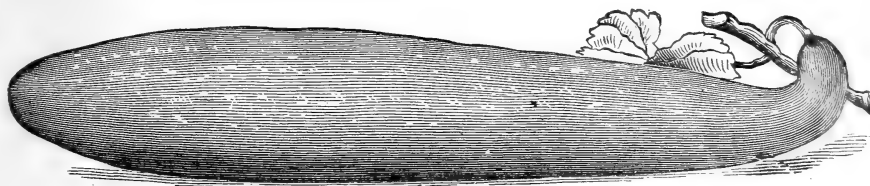
Salamander.

Per oz. Per lb.
20c \$2.00

MELON—MUSK.

Melón Almizelena — Cantalupen — Muscade.

Select, light, warm soil. Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, 6 or 8 seeds to a hill; thin out to 3 or 4 plants when in a forward state. The hills should be prepared by digging out the soil 1½ feet deep, thoroughly mixing in each hill a couple of shovelfuls of well-decomposed stable manure, filling up a little above the level. The planting should be deferred until warm settled weather. One ounce of seed will plant about 100 hills.



Banana Citron.



Cassaba.

Banana Citron.—(See cut on page 33.)

Creamy white outside, flesh salmon color, possessing both the flavor and fragrance of the Banana

Per oz. Per lb.

10c \$1.00

Cassaba.—(See cut.) Oblong and very large; fine flavor, yellowish-green flesh and netted skin

10c 60c

Delmonico.—Large, oval, deeply netted; flesh deep orange, delicious flavor

10c 60c



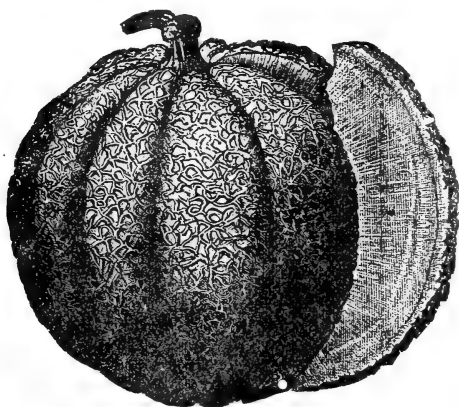
Prolific Nutmeg.

Emerald Gem.—Small extra early; smooth, dark green skin and orange flesh; very sweet

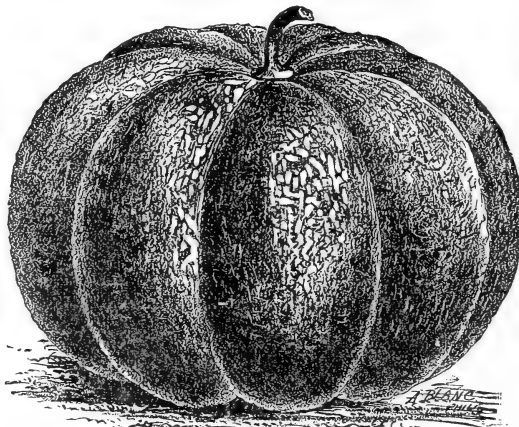
Per oz. Per lb.

10c 60c

Extra Early Hackensack.—Ripens 10 days earlier than the Large Hackensack.... 10c 60c



Large Hackensack.



Montreal Nutmeg.

Large Hackensack.—(See cut.) Large; very prolific; rich in flavor; thick, juicy flesh

10c 60c

Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—Good size; flesh reddish-orange, sweet and of good flavor

10c 60c

Montreal Nutmeg.—(See cut.) Grows to an immense size; deep ribbed; flattened at both ends, very thick flesh, rich in flavor

10c 60c

Osage, or Miller's Cream.—The most fragrant and delicious musk melon grown

10c 60c

Prolific Nutmeg.—(See cut.) A very good, hardy, and prolific variety; fruit medium size, roundish, netted; flesh thick, green, and of excellent flavor

10c 60c

Skillman's Fine Netted.

Skillman's Fine Netted.—(See cut.) Flesh deep green, of delicious flavor; early 10c 60c

MELON—WATER.

Sandía — Wassermelone — Melon d' Eau.

As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, select soil and manure as recommended for Musk Melons. Plant in hills 6 or 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 seeds, 1 inch deep, and thin to 3 best plants. Hoe often, and gradually hill up until the vines touch, and after the flowers appear, pinch off the extreme end of the most luxuriant shoots.

Black Spanish.—Medium size, round, black-seeded, red flesh, thin rind, small vine; will admit of closer planting than other varieties; a fine melon, of the best quality

Per oz. Per lb.

10c 50c

Citron, for Preserves.—Red-seeded; the standard variety for preserves, good also for feeding cattle

10c 50c

Colorado Pie Melon, (Melon Pumpkin.) Good for feeding cattle, or for pies; flesh very firm and solid, with a small proportion of seeds

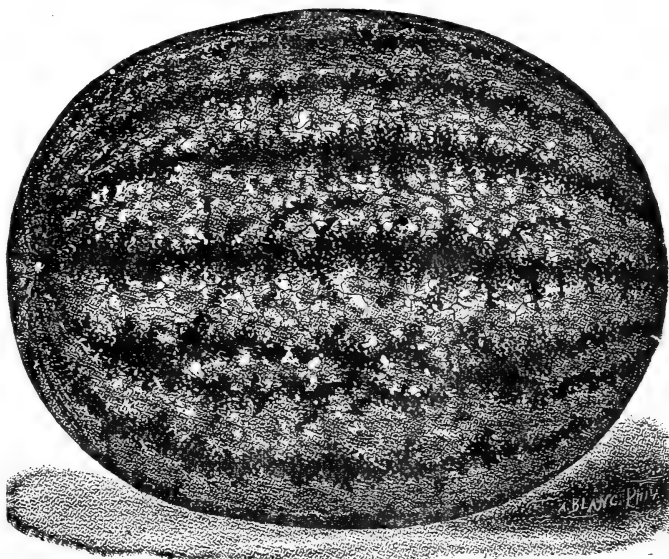
10c 50c

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Cuban Queen. —(See cut.) Beautifully marked, light and dark green; solid, crisp, bright red flesh; grows to an immense size.....	10c	50c
Dark Icing, or Ice Rind. —(See cut.) Round, solid, thin rind, very delicious in flavor; not desirable for shipping, owing to its thinness of rind.....	10c	50c

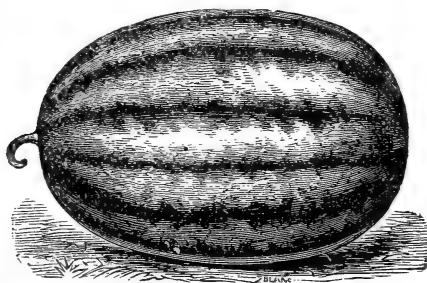
Dixie.—This water melon possesses the rich, luscious flavor of the old Mountain Sweet, united with the excellent shipping qualities of the Kolb's Gem. It is longer than the latter variety, flesh is of an intense deep scarlet, very sweet, tender and juicy. It is very prolific, with the valuable characteristic of rooting at almost every joint, thereby increasing the duration of the vines. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 50c.

Florida Favorite.—A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnak; earlier. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 50c.

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy.—Standard Southern variety, possessing remarkable shipping qualities; oblong, scarlet flesh, crisp and juicy. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 50c.



Kolb's Gem.



Cuban Queen.

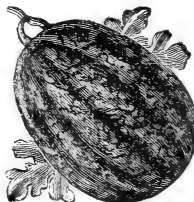
	Per oz.	Per lb.
Green and Gold. —This variety is of a golden yellow color, it possesses all the excellent qualities of the older varieties....	10c	50c
Hungarian Honey. —Very early, perfectly round, flesh brilliant red.....	10c	60c
Kentucky Wonder. —(See cut on next page.) Very highly recommended, enormously productive	10c	50c
Kolb's Gem. —(See cut.) Flesh bright crimson, solid, sweet and luscious, increasing in popularity every year.....	10c	50c

Lodi.—A large, solid, cream-colored melon, with red flesh, of a rich delicious flavor, with only half an inch of rind; white-seeded; great favorite in the San Francisco market.

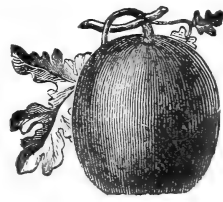
10c 50c

Long Light Icing.—A very excellent melon for general purposes; fine quality

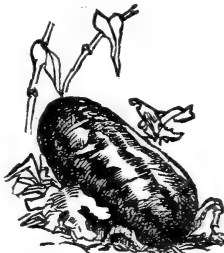
10c 50c



Phinney's Early.



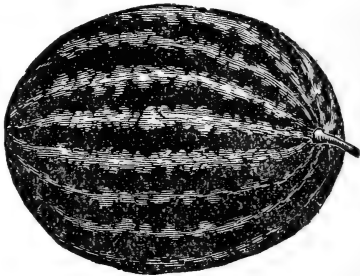
Dark Icing.



Evolution from the Water Melon.

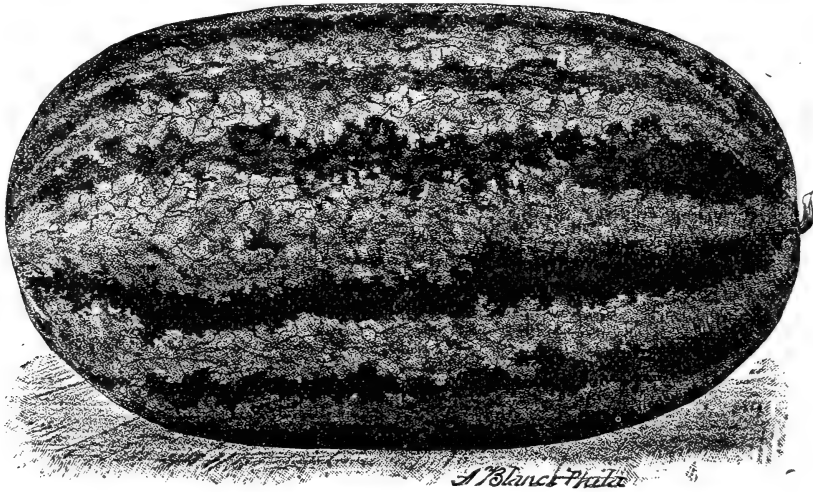


	Per oz.	Per lb.
Mammoth Iron Clad. —(See cut.) A variety that all large growers of melons for shipping should give a trial	10c	50c
Mountain Sweet. —(See cut.) A large, oval melon; flesh red, firm and sweet, solid to the center; a well-known standard variety	10c	50c



Mountain Sweet.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
New Orange. —The rind will peel like an orange when fully ripe.....	10c	50c
Peerless, or White-Seeded Ice Cream. —Nearly round, pale green, thin rind, scarlet flesh	10c	50c
Phinney's Early. —(See cut on page 35.) The earliest of all varieties; medium size, oval, quick growing variety; thin rind, red flesh.....	10c	50c
Seminole. —Extra early, extra large, enormously productive and of delicious flavor.....	10c	50c
Sweetheart. —Large, oval; mottled light and dark green, flesh bright red.....	10c	60c



Mammoth Iron Clad.

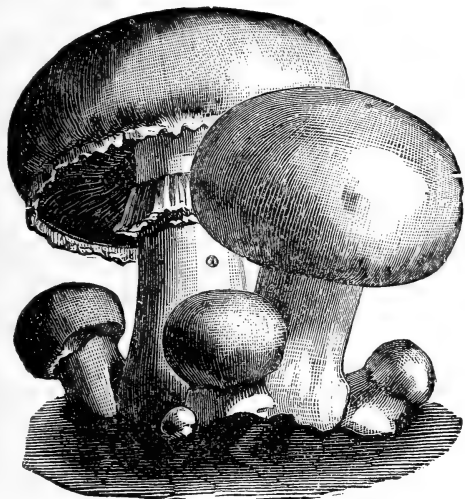
The Volga. — This variety came originally from Russia, and is one of the finest flavored melons; it is a perfect globe in shape, of small size, the weight rarely exceeding 15 pounds; flesh bright crimson; in crispness and delicacy of flavor is unsurpassed.....	10c	50c
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Try Germain's new Autumn Musk Melon, one of the best novelties offered this season.

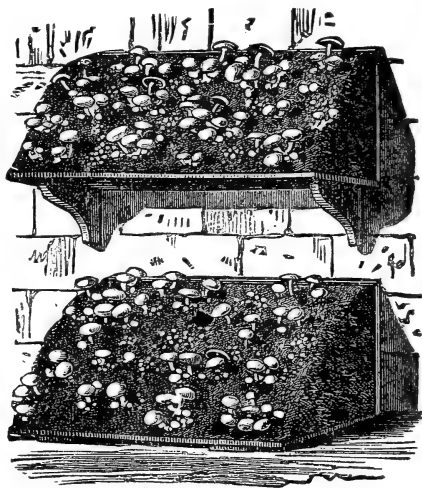
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Seta — Schwamm — Champignon.

Culture.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green houses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 60 degrees can be kept. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. 3 or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the



Mushroom.



Mushroom Beds.

heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about 1 foot apart each way, into which put a piece of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to a depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given it should be at a temperature of about 100 degrees, Mushrooms will appear in from 4 to 6 weeks, according to the season.

English Spawn.—1 lb bricks. Each 15c; doz. \$1.70.

French Spawn.—In 2 lb. boxes, including pamphlet of cultural directions. Each \$1.00; 4-lb. boxes \$2.00. When ordering by mail, add 10c per pound to cover postage.

MUSTARD.

Mostaza — Senf — Moutarde.

Used as a salad early in spring, sometimes with lettuce and cress. Sow at intervals throughout the spring, in rows 6 inches apart and rather thick in the rows. Cut when about 2 inches high.

Brown or Black.—More pungent than white.....

Per oz. Per lb.

10c

New Chinese.—(See cut.) Leaves very large, 14 to 16 inches in length, which are cooked like Spinach, and have a very agreeable flavor. One of the best green foods for poultry.....

10c 60c

White London.—Best for salads or medicinal purposes.....

10c



New Chinese Mustard.

When ordering by mail, add 10c per lb. to cover postage.

OKRA.

Quimbombo — Essbarer — Gombo.

This vegetable produces long nutritious pods, which, when young, are used in soups and stews, to which they impart a rich flavor. Sow after the ground has become warm, in drills 2 inches deep and 2½ feet apart; thin out the plants to 9 inches in the row; hoe often and draw the earth up to the stems. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Early Dwarf. —(See cut.) Productive; pods white, round, smooth	10c	75c
Long Green. —Later and more productive; long, ribbed pods	10c	75c
White Velvet. —Pods round, smooth, free from seams, exceedingly tender, well flavored and very prolific	10c	75c

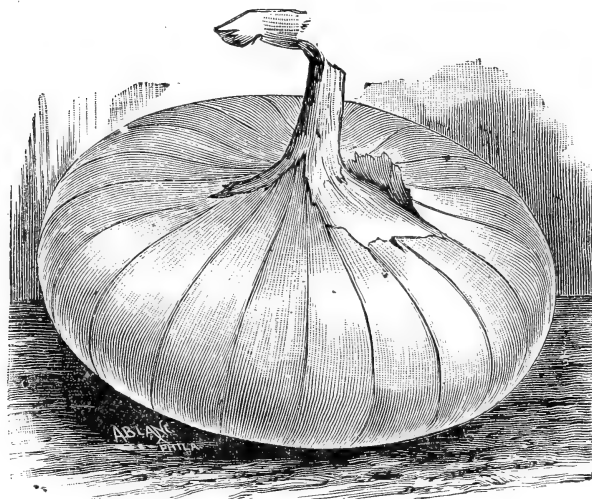


Early Dwarf.

ONION.

Cebolla — Zwiebel — Ognon.

Select fine, light soil, and manure heavily with the oldest and strongest compost that can be procured. Plow a depth of 5 inches, and work well with the cultivator. Plow again at right angles with the first furrows, and again thoroughly cultivate. The ground will then be in fine working order, and should be leveled smoothly with a rake. Drill 14 inches apart, sowing the seed thinly, cover a quarter of an inch deep with fine soil, and press down with the back of a spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually, so that they stand finally 4 inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and take care that the earth does not accumulate about the bulbs, but allow them to bottom above the ground. When the greenness has left the tops of the onions, pull them and let them dry a few days before storing. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.



Mammoth Silver King.

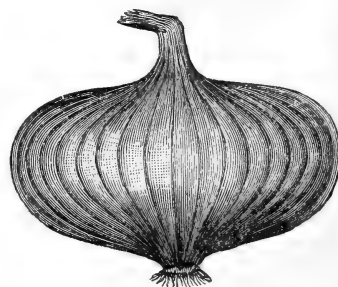


Extra Early Pearl.

El Paso, or Large Mexican.—(See cut.) Large size mild and tender. Per oz. 25c; per lb. \$2.50.

Extra Early Pearl, or Barletta.—(See cut.) Small, early, pure white skinned, mild flavor, fine for pickling or for pulling green. Per oz. 25c; per lb. \$2.50.

Germain's Yellow Globe Danvers.—(See Cut.) A thick, heavy, straw-colored Onion, mild flavored, yields abundantly, ripens early, keeps equal to the best. Per oz. 15c; per lb. \$1.50.



El Paso.



Large Red Wethersfield.



Giant White Tripoli.



Extra Early Red.



White Portugal.

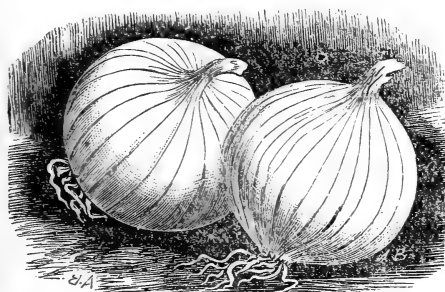
Extra Early Red.—(See cut.) A flat variety, heavy, close grained, keeps well. Per oz. 15c; per lb. \$1.50.

Giant White Tripoli.—(See cut.) Flat, mild flavored, of quick growth; very large size. Per oz. 25c; per lb. \$2.50.

Large Red Wethersfield.—(See cut.) Grows very large; keeps well, and is pleasant flavored. Per oz. 15c; per lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King.—(See cut.) Very large, particularly mild and pleasant flavored. Per oz. 25c; per lb. \$2.50.

Marzagole, or Neapolitan.—An extra early silver-skinned variety of great merit. Per oz. 25c; per lb. \$2.50.



White Globe.

New Queen.—Very early, flat, beautifully white, and of the finest flavor; grows to a fair size in California and is one of our best market varieties, its principal recommendation being its rapidity of growth, and its long keeping qualities. Also an excellent variety for pulling green or for pickling.....

Per oz. Per lb.

25c \$2.50

Silver Skin Pickling.—A small French variety, used extensively in Europe for pickling, its white color, in contrast with the fine green veins or lines, gives it a very agreeable appearance.....

25c 2.50

Spanish King, or Mammoth Prize-Taker.—(See cut on page 40.) Largest Onion known; will grow to full size in California, of a straw color.....

Per oz. Per lb.

20c \$2.00

White Globe.—(See cut.) Very fine shape, skin white; fine grained, mild and pleasant flavored; keeps well.....

25c 2.50

White Portugal, or Silver Skin.—(See cut) Flavor mild, fair size; one of the best white varieties

25c 2.50

ONION SETS.

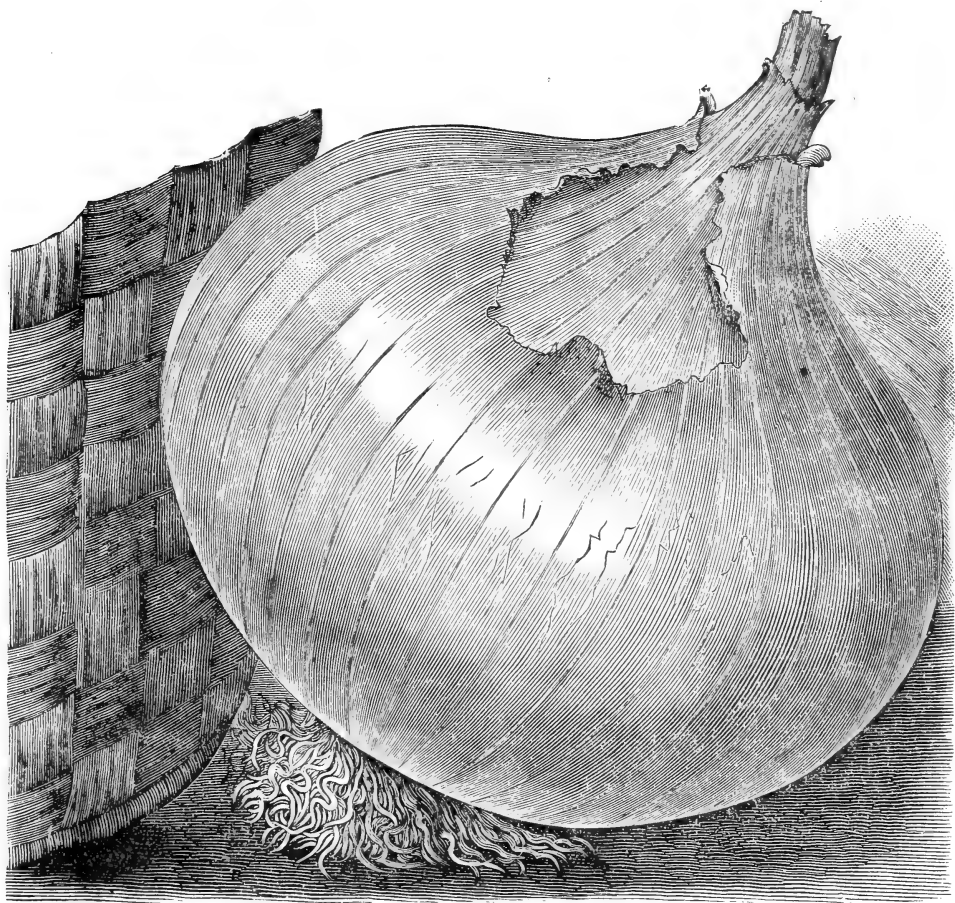
Bottom Onions, or Onion Sets, are produced by sowing the seed thickly late in spring, in beds or drills, and about the end of August, or whenever the tops die down, the little bulbs or sets are gathered and kept spread thinly in a dry airy loft, and re-set in the spring, to make large onions.



Yellow Bottom Sets.—(See cut on page 39.)	Per lb.	20c
White Bottom Sets.	"	20c
Red Bottom Sets.	"	20c

If ordered by mail, 10c per pound will be charged additional for postage. Price per 100 lbs. on application.

Top or Button Onions are the little round bulbs, growing on top of the stalk, and are planted early in the spring, in shallow 12-inch drills, about 4 inches apart, slightly covered; these will produce large onions, maturing much earlier than from the seed. If the large onions are planted again in the spring, they will produce a number of small bulbs growing on the top of the stalk, which serve as a substitute for seed in propagation. Per lb. 25c, postage added as above; price per 100 lbs. on application.

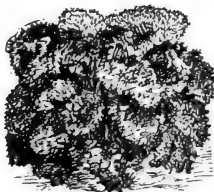


Spanish King, or Mammoth Prize Taker Onion.

PARSLEY

Perijil — Petersilie — Persil.

Parsley succeeds best in rich moist soil. Sow thickly in drills 1 foot apart, and 1/2 inch deep. The seed germinates slowly, and frequently remains in the ground 2 or 3 weeks without showing any signs of vegetation. When the plants are 2 inches high, thin them out to 4 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.



Champion Moss-Curled.

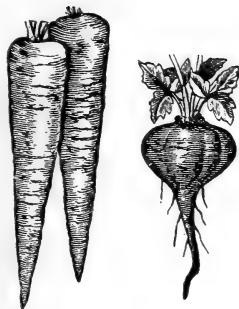
	Per oz.	Per lb.
Champion Moss-Curled.—(See cut.) Beautifully curled; finest variety for garnishing	10c	75c
Hamburg, or Turnip-Rooted.—The roots are excellent for flavoring soups	10c	\$1.00

PARSNIP.

Chirivia — Pastinake — Panais.

A deep, richly manured soil, susceptible to moisture, should be selected for Parsnips. This vegetable requires a long season to mature, and the seed should therefore be sown early. Drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 15 inches apart should be marked out; drop the seed in thickly, for where the seeds are few they are apt to perish in the ground, not having sufficient strength to open the pores of the earth. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Hollow Crowned. —(See cut) Best parsnip grown either for table or stock	10c	50c
Round, or Turnip-Rooted. —(See cut.) For shallow soil	10c	75c



Hollow Crowned. Round.

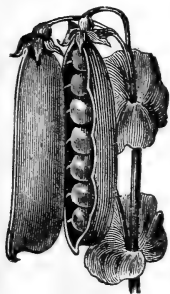
PEAS.

Chicharos ó Guisantes — Erbsen — Pois.

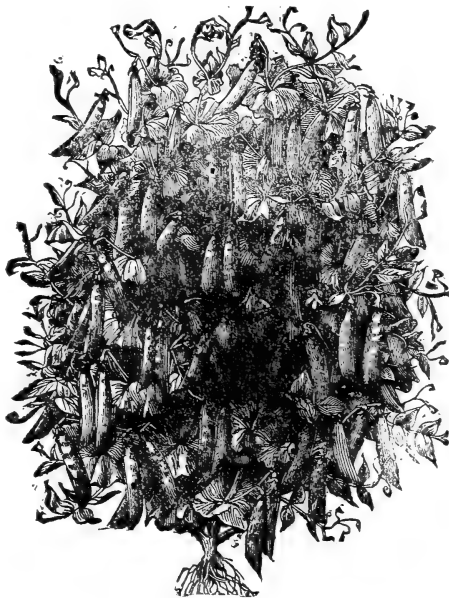
The pea is one of our most important crops, and to be successfully grown must be liberally treated. A deep, rich soil, well pulverized, and incorporated with a fair allowance of well-decayed manure, should be chosen for the principal crops. For early peas the ground does not require to be so rich. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops, plant every 2 weeks until the first of April.

Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or the height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 feet apart.

The dwarf varieties may be grown without sticks. Two pounds will sow 100 feet of row. If ordered by mail, will be charged 10c per pound additional for postage.



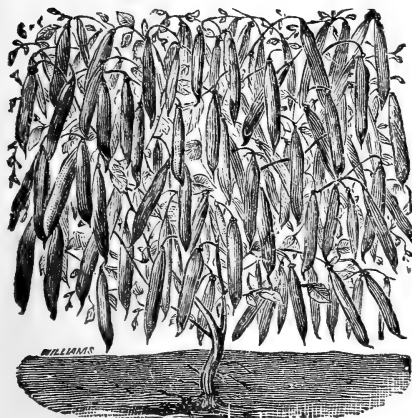
Cleveland's Alaska.



Everbearing.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.
American Wonder. —Earliest dwarf wrinkled pea in cultivation; quality unexcelled, 1 foot.....	\$10.00	15c



Abundance.

Cleveland's Alaska.

—(See cut.) The earliest pea known; excellent for market gardener's use, 3 feet

10.00 15c

McLean's Little

Gem.—(See cut on page 42.) Green wrinkled, early marrow, delicious flavor, 15 inches.....

10.00 15c

Premium Gem.—(See

cut.) Splendid wrinkled variety, very early, fine flavor, 18 inches.....

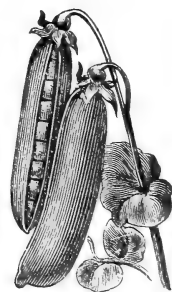
10.00 15c

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

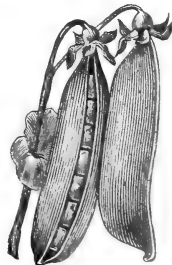
Abundance.—(See cut.)

An immense bearer; peas large and of excellent quality, 2 feet.....

10.00 15c



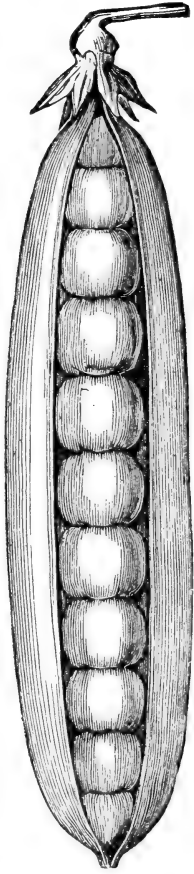
McLean's Advancer.



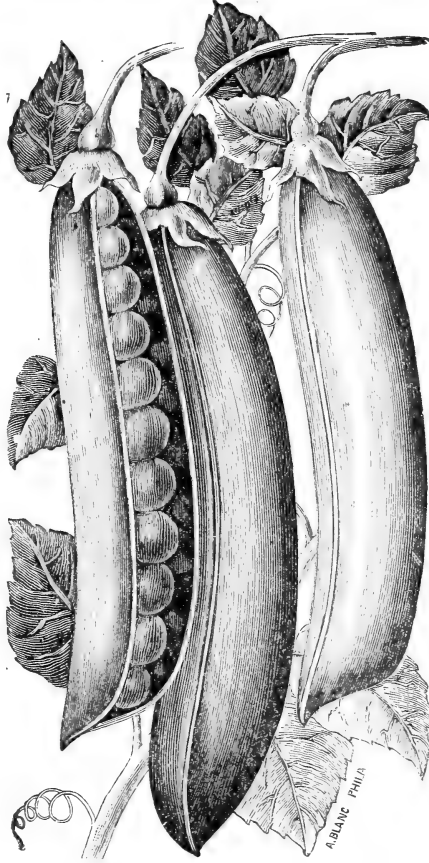
Premium Gem.

Dwarf Sugar.—(Edible pods.) Pods beautifully crimped, very sweet, delicious flavor; use same as snap beans. Per lb. 20c; per 100 lbs. \$12.00.

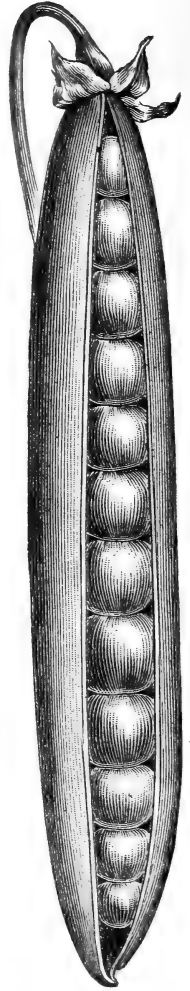
Heroine.—Very prolific; long pods containing from 8 to 9 peas of the richest flavor, 2-2½ feet. Per lb. 20c; per 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Champion of England.



Stratagem.



Telephone.

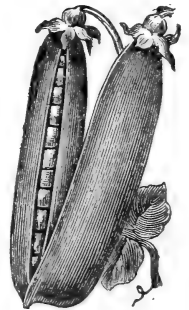


McLean's Little Gem.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.
McLean's Advancer. —(See cut on page 41.) Green wrinkled variety, fine flavor, very productive, 2 feet.....	\$10.00	15c
Stratagem. —(See cut.) The most elegant and showy pea in cultivation, 2-2½ feet.....	10.00	15c
Yorkshire Hero. —(See cut.) Los Angeles market favorite, 2½-3 feet, sure cropper.....	10.00	15c

GENERAL CROP.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. —Excellent for general crop, favorite market sort, 4 feet	7.50	10c
Champion of England. —(See cut.) Green wrinkled, great favorite, unsurpassed in quality and productiveness, 4-4½ feet	10.00	15c



Yorkshire Hero.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.
Everbearing. —(See cut on page 41.) Remarkably prolific; pods very fine and closely filled; peas soft, juicy and of excellent flavor; 3 feet.....	\$10.00	15c
Telephone. —(See cut.) Handsome, well filled pods, peas large size, good quality; 4 to 5 feet.....	10.00	15c

California-grown seeds are of higher germinating power than those grown in any other country, therefore buy your seeds direct from California.

PEPPER.

Pimiento — Pfeffer — Piment.

Sow early in the spring in a frame. Transplant when the weather is favorable to open ground, in rows 18 inches apart and 10 inches in the row. The ground should be highly manured before transplanting. When about 6 inches high, hoe the plants and earth up slightly.

Cayenne.—(See Cut.) Pods small, long and tapering; coral red when ripe; very hot and strong, best kind for seasoning pickles; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce.....

Per oz. Per lb.

25c \$2.25

Celestial.— A marvel from China, both useful and ornamental.....

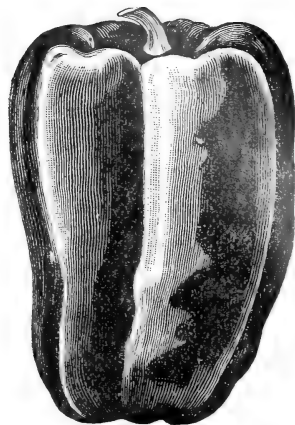
25c 2.50

Cherry.— Small, round, smooth and productive; a good variety.....

25c 2.50

Chili, Small, or Bird's Eye.—Pods pendant, sharply conical, about 1½ inches in length, very piquant; excellent for pickles.....

25c 2.50



Ruby King.

Per oz. Per lb.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—(See cut.) Early, sweet, and of good flavor.....

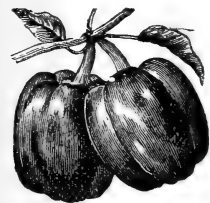
25c \$2.50

Large Sweet Mountain.—Very large, and excellent for mangoes.....

25c 2.25

Mexican Chili.—(true.) Beautiful and productive; 3 to 4 inches in length, pungent

15c 1.50



Large Bell, or Bull Nose.

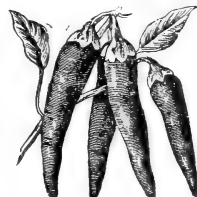
Red Cluster.—As implied by the name, this variety fruits in bunches at the end of each branch. The thin peppers are of a brilliant coral red color, and very hot in flavor.....

Per oz. Per lb.

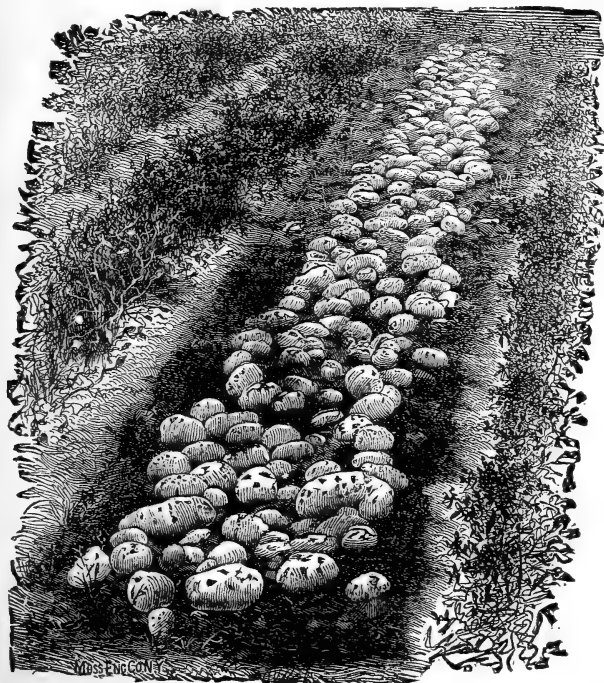
30c \$3.00

Ruby King.—(See cut.) Large size, splendid color, mild and productive.....

25c 2.25



Cayenne.



POTATOES.

Patatas — Kartoffeln — Pommes de Terre.

The soil best adapted to the production of fine and clean tubers is a naturally good friable loam, rather light than otherwise, and free from stagnant water. In such soil the produce is abundant and the quality good. Thin sandy soils also produce well-flavored Potatoes, but of course to obtain quantity of produce, the assistance of manure is necessary. The worst soils for the Potato are those which are naturally wet and heavy.

As prices are apt to fluctuate, quotations on Seed Potatoes will be mailed upon application.

Burbank's Seedling.—One of the most prolific of the late sorts; not liable to rot; handsome and of excellent quality.

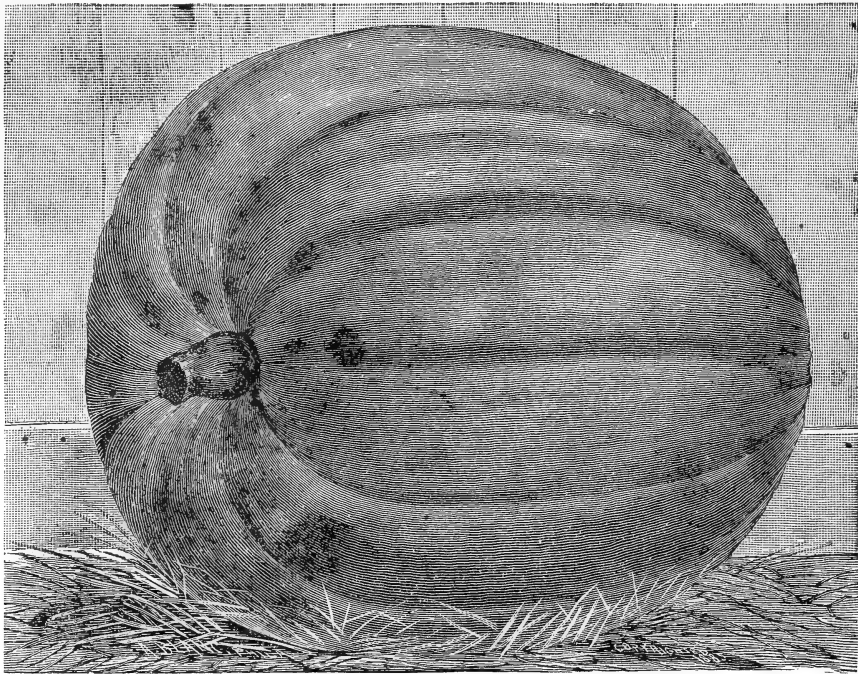
Early Rose.—The standard variety for earliness, quality and productive ness; a universal favorite.

Peachblow.—An old variety, largely grown for market; a standard of excellence in quality.
Peerless.—One of the best sorts for general cultivation.

PUMPKIN.

Calabaza — Kurbis — Courge.

Plant in manured hills 8 feet apart, and leave 3 strong, healthy plants in each hill. When planted among corn, take every fourth row. Keep as far from melons and cucumbers as possible, as they are apt to mix. One pound of seed will plant about 400 hills. If ordered by mail, 10 cents per pound will be charged additional for postage.



Mammoth Tours, or Jumbo.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Iron Bark. —An Australian variety, used for table exclusively; gray externally, yellow flesh; excellent keeper, very prolific; pumpkins weigh from 7 to 10 pounds, and have a very hard shell. Per pkt. 10c.....	25c	
Cashaw. —(Crook-necked.) Solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well.....	10c	60c
Cheese. —Size large; skin reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet.....	10c	50c
Connecticut Field. —The true Eastern kind for stock; seeds much used medicinally.....	10c	40c
Mammoth Tours, or Jumbo. —(See cut.) An imported variety of immense size, often weighing 150 pounds; very productive and good keeper; flesh salmon color; desirable for cooking purposes and stock feeding.....	10c	75c
Quaker Pic. —Nearly oval, color creamy white inside and out, flesh sweet and rich, good keeper.....	10c	60c

See also Agricultural Seeds.

RADISH.

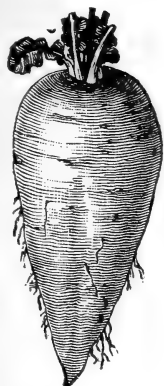
Rabano — Radieschen — Radis.

The Radish will succeed well in any good garden soil, not over moist or too heavy. A sandy loam enriched by well-rotted manure is best. For early and late crops a warm, sheltered situation should be chosen; whilst for those sown in the heat of summer a rather shady spot must be selected. For a succession, sow every two weeks. The ground where the sowing is to be made should be deeply dug and raked fine. The seed is generally sown thinly broadcast, in beds from 4 to 5 feet wide, with 1 foot alleys between, the soil from the latter being used to cover the seeds, but only slightly. The surface is then raked smooth, and in light soils pressed

French Breakfast.

Scarlet Turnip.

with the back of the spade. The winter varieties should be sown in drills 1 foot apart, and thinned to 6 inches apart in the rows, and if roots of large size are required, as much as 9 inches may be allowed. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of drill or a bed of 50 square feet.



California Mammoth
White.

Black Spanish Winter, Long.

—(See cut.) Grows to a large size, of oblong shape, quite solid

Per oz. Per lb.

10c 60c

Black Spanish Winter, Round.

—Similar to the above, except in form

10c 60c

Beckert's Chartier.—(See cut.)

Decidedly distinct in appearance from any radish in cultivation.....

10c 50c

California Mammoth White.

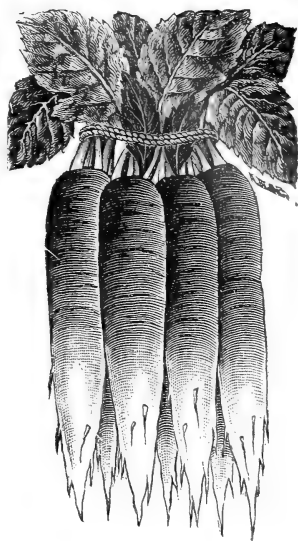
—(See cut.) A winter sort introduced into California by the Chinese; 8 to 12 inches long and 2 inches in diameter; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor

10c 60c

China Rose Winter.—Medium

size, oblong, of a bright rose color, one of the best varieties for winter use.....

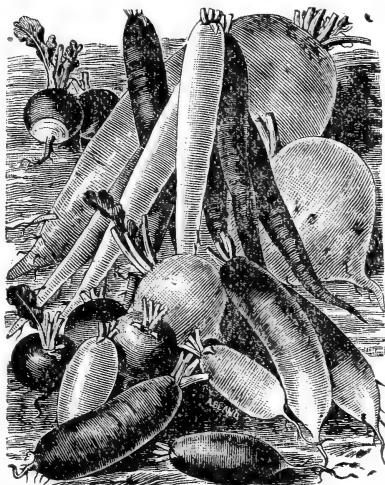
10c 60c



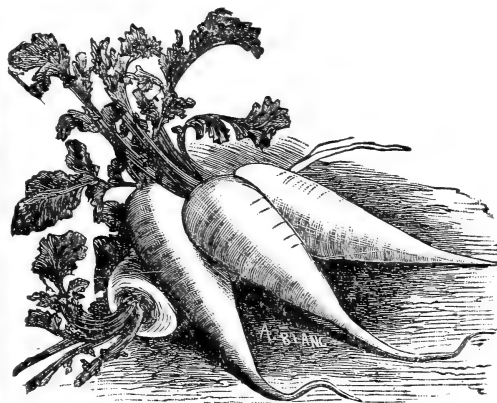
Beckert's Chartier.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.—(See cut.)

Roots long, pinkish color; flesh white, crisp. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 50c.



Mixed Radishes.



White Strasburg.

French Breakfast.—(See cut.) A fine early variety; olive shaped, scarlet body with white tips

Per oz. Per lb.

10c 50c

Long White Spanish.— Similar to Black Spanish except in color; crisp and solid

10c 60c

Scarlet Olive-Shaped.—(See cut on page 46.) Oval; very early and handsome; flesh rose colored, tender and brittle.....

10c 60c

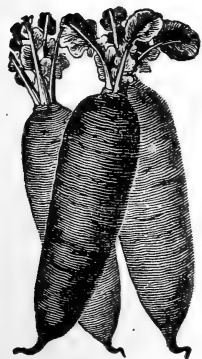
Scarlet Turnip.—(See cut.) An excellent early variety, crisp and tender.....

10c 50c

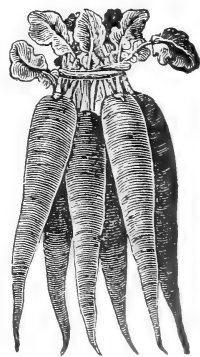
Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—

A late introduction of excellent quality

10c 50c

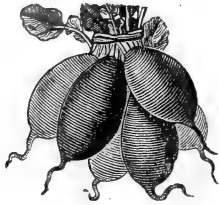


Long Black Spanish.



Early Long Scarlet.

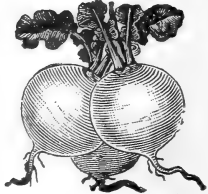
White Strasburg.—(See cut.) One of the most valuable summer radishes in cultivation. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 60c.



Scarlet Olive-Shaped.

White Turnip.—(See cut.) Early, resembles the Scarlet Turnip, except in color, and mixed with same they present a charming appearance for the table

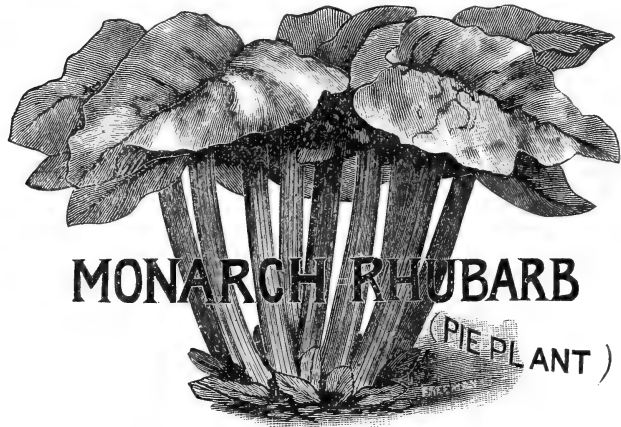
Per oz.	Per lb.
10c	50c



White Turnip.

Mixed Radishes.—(See cut on page 45.) Mixture of best sorts of radishes, particularly useful for family garden, supply a nice assortment for the table, of all colors and sizes; large quantities of mixed radishes are sold in eastern markets

10c	50c
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**RHUBARB,
OR PIE PLANT.**

Ruibarbo — Rhabarber — Rhubarbe.

Sow the seed early in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, and cover 1 inch deep; thin the plants to 6 inches apart, and keep them free from weeds. When the plants are 1 year old remove to prepared beds and place 4 feet apart each way. Do not cut until the second year, and apply a dressing of manure every fall.

Per oz.	Per lb.
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Monarch, or Giant. —(See cut.). A superior variety of large size.....	15c	\$1.50
Victoria. —Very large, fine for cooking; cultivated largely by market gardeners for main crop late in the season.....	15c	1.50

ROSELLA. (Hibiscus Rosella Subdorifa.)

A tropical annual plant, native of India, and introduced here from Australia, where it is extensively grown for making jelly. It succeeds well in this climate, and is becoming more popular each year; quantities of the fruits being sold in our markets every fall. The plants grow from 3 to 6 feet high and bear abundance of handsome flowers, followed by fruits enclosed in a thick fleshy calyx, from which is made an excellent jelly, like, but an improvement upon, that made from black currants. It also makes a fine sauce when stewed like cranberries. The seed should be sown in February on bottom heat and treated like the egg plant. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. 50c, per lb. \$5.00.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Ostión Vegetal — Haferwurzeln — Salsifis.

Select light, rich soil. Sow the seed thickly in drills, 12 inches apart, and cover 1 inch deep. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin out to 6 inches from each other in the rows; hoe often, and keep the earth loose and clean around them. They are boiled or stewed like parsnips, the flavor resembling the oyster. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Long White.	10c	\$1.00
Sandwich Island, of enormous size, very tender and delicious.....	15c	1.25

SORREL.

Acedara — Sauerampfer — Oseille.

Sow in spring, in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Large Leaved French.	Per oz., 15c; per lb., \$1.25
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SPINACH.

Espinaca — Spinat — Epinard.



Prickly, or Fall.

For summer use sow early in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, and thin the plants 6 inches from each other in the row. For early spring use, sow in August and September. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.



Round, or Summer.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Long Standing. —The valuable characteristic of this variety, is that of remaining a long time before running to seed.....	10c	35c
New Zealand. —Produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer; should be transplanted 3 feet apart each way.....	10c	60c
Prickly, or Fall. —(See cut.) Very hardy; used for fall planting; leaves 7 or 8 inches long and thin in texture.....	10c	35c
Round, or Summer. —(See cut.) The variety used for early spring planting; leaves large, thick and compact; the best adapted to our climate.....	10c	35c

SQUASH.

Calabacera — Kurbiss — Courge.



Hubbard.

Light, warm soil^e is best adapted to the growth of the Squash. The seed should not be sown until all danger from frost is past. Plant in hills—prepared in the same manner as for Cucumbers and Melons—the bush kinds about 4 feet apart, and the running varieties from 6 to 9, according to their nature, as some will run more than others. Plant about ½ dozen seeds in each hill. The earth about the plants should be kept loose and clean from weeds until runners are well started. Cutting off the leading shoots of the running varieties is recommended as having a tendency to promote growth and early maturity of the fruit. One ounce of seed will plant from 15 to 50 hills.

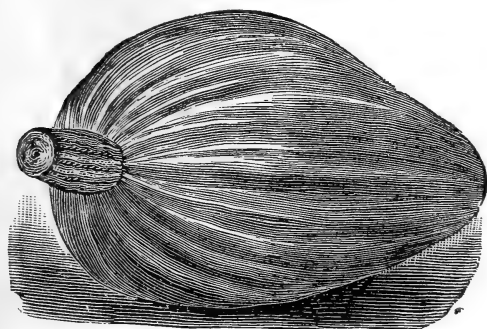


Early White Bush Scalloped.

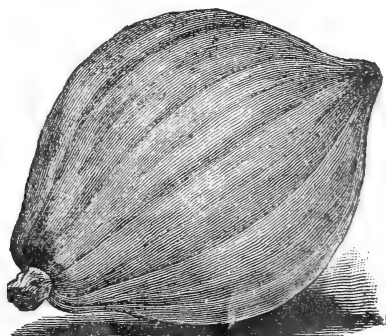


Summer Crook-Neck.

	Per oz.	per lb.
Boston Marrow. —(See cut.) A standard fall Squash of rich orange color, very productive and keeps well.....	10c	60c
Early Golden Bush Scalloped. —An early variety, well flavored and productive; excellent for market.....	10c	60c
Early White Bush Scalloped. —(See cut.) The earliest; similar shape to the yellow.....	10c	60c



Pike's Peak, or Sibley.



Boston Marrow.

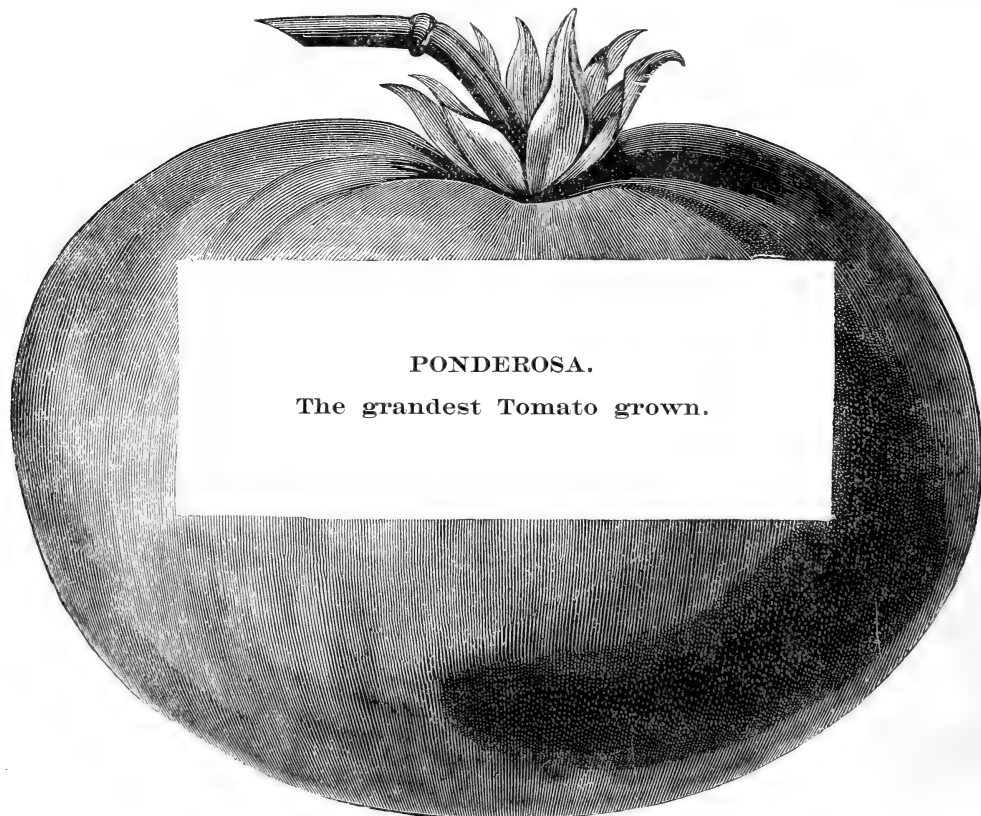
	Per oz.	Per lb.
Hubbard. —(See cut on page 47.) The best of all winter varieties; grows to a large size	10c	50c
Long White Vegetable Marrow. —An English squash of very superior flavor	10c	60c
Mammoth Chili. —Grows to immense size, often weighing over 200 lbs.; very productive	10c	80c
Marblehead. —An excellent winter squash, good keeper, dry and sweet; the shell is much harder than the Hubbard, and light blue in color.....	10c	60c
Pike's Peak, or Sibley. —(See cut on page 47.) Entirely original and distinct, considered an improvement on the Hubbard	10c	60c
Summer Crook-Neck. —(See cut on page 47.) This is the richest summer bush squash; very early and productive.....	10c	60c
Winter Crook-Neck. —An old standard sort; a good keeper; considered excellent for making pies.....	10c	60c

TOBACCO.

Tabaco — Tabak — Tabac.

The seed may be started in hot beds, or sown in the open ground as soon as the ground is warm, in rich, dry soil; rake off the bed and sow broadcast, pressing down firmly and evenly, covering the seed very slightly; keep free from weeds, and water frequently if the weather is dry; set out when all chance of frost is past, 3 feet apart, in land that has been heavily manured with wood ashes if obtainable—brush burned on the ground will answer the purpose. One ounce will sow 25 feet square, and produce plants for one acre.

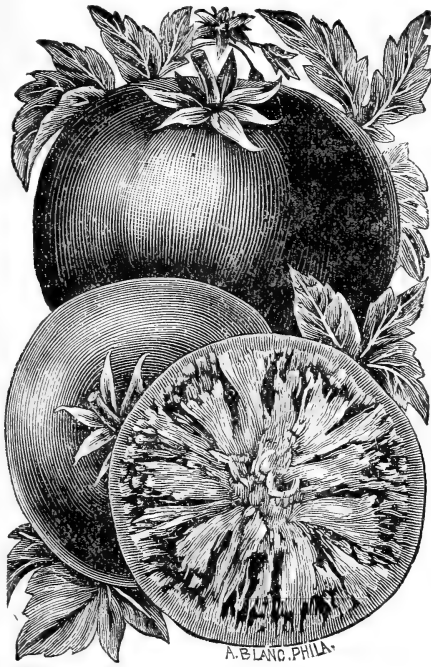
	Per oz.	Per lb.
Havana. —Bearing a fine colored leaf, varying from straw color to dark brown or black, it surpasses all other varieties in flavor for cigars; heavy cropper, fine texture, and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen.		
American grown.	30c	\$3.00
Cuban grown (Vuelto de Abajo.)	60c	6.00
Connecticut Seed Leaf. —Grows to a height of about 5 feet, with leaves from 2½ to 3 feet in length and from 15 to 20 inches broad, one of the best varieties for cigar wrappers	30c	300



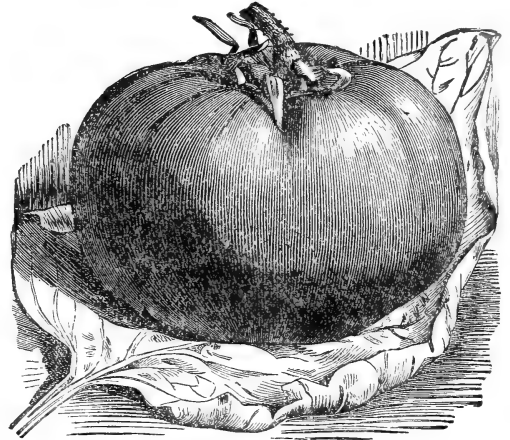
TOMATO.

Tomate — Liebesapfel — Tomato.

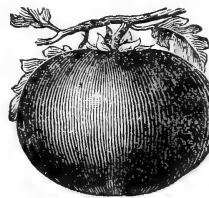
Sow the seed in frame or sheltered bed. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin them out and set them in pots or in another bed, to give them room and make them "stocky." When 5 or 6 inches high, if the weather be warm and settled, transplant them to open ground, selecting a rainy day if possible; in the absence of rain, water and protect till well rooted. Set plants 4 feet apart each way, support by driving 2 or 3 stakes around each plant, and encircle with as many barrel hoops; this will serve



Acme.



Ignotum.



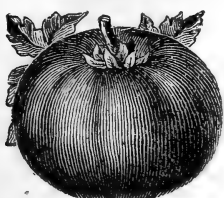
Livingston's Beauty.



Livingston's Favorite.

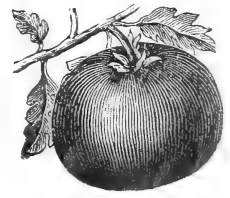
to keep the fruit off the ground. One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants. The tomato requires a rather light soil to ripen early, but if handsome fruit and a plentiful crop be desired, very rich soil should be selected.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Acme. —(See cut.) Very early; delicious flavor, glossy dark crimson, ripens all over, no core, few seeds.....	20c	\$2.00
Cherry. —Flavor unsurpassed; fruit small, a wonderful cropper; best for pickling.....	20c	2.00
Dwarf Champion. —In this variety we have a tomato that is entirely distinct.....	20c	2.00
Early Richmond. —Extra selected; a favorite winter variety with our Los Angeles gardeners in frostless districts.....	30c	3.00
Ignotum. —(See cut.) A large, smooth, deep-red variety; said to be the earliest of the large varieties.....	20c	2.00
Livingston's Beauty. —(See cut.) Extra early, growing in clusters of 4 or 5.....	20c	2.00
Livingston's Favorite. —(See cut.) One of the most perfect shaped tomatoes grown.....	20c	1.75



Mikado.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Livingston's Perfection. —(See cut.) Large, blood red; smooth and handsome form.....	20c	\$1.75
Mikado. —(See cut.) A variety of very large size and superior quality....	20c	2.00
New Stone. —A splendid variety for shipping; bright scarlet; large, smooth and firm; excellent quality, and one of the best for general use.....	20c	2.00



Livingston's Perfection.



Strawberry, or Ground
Cherry.

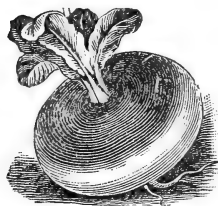
fruit solid

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Ponderosa. —(See cut on page 48.) Grows to an enormous size, sometimes weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each; very smooth and solid. Per pkt. 10c.....	40c	\$4.00
Royal Red. —An excellent variety for main crop, beautiful deep red; one of the best for canning purposes, or general use; large round, and very handsome	20c	2.00
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry. —(See cut.) (Alkekengi.) A distinct species; grows enclosed in husk; excellent for preserves; will keep with husk all winter. Per pkt. 10c....	35c	3.50
Trophy. —One of the largest and best flavored sorts cultivated;	20c	2.00

TURNIP.

Nabo — Ruebe — Navet.

For early crops sow the Early White Flat Dutch or Munich during the winter; and for summer crops sow any of the other varieties at intervals of a fortnight until June, in drills 12 inches apart; cover the seed lightly unless the season be very dry; thin out the plants to 6 or 8 inches apart. For fall or winter use sow the Golden Ball, or Purple Top Strap-Leaf. Success in raising turnips depends greatly on the selection of soil, and its subsequent preparation as well as the quality of seed.



Early Purple Top Munich.

Early Purple Top Munich.—(See cut.) One of the earliest varieties. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 50c.

Early White Egg.—An egg shaped variety, for spring and fall sowing; flesh firm, fine-grained, mild and sweet; an extra keeper, and in every respect a first-class table and market sort. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 50c.

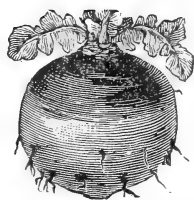


Purple Top Strap-Leaf.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Early White Flat Dutch. —(See cut.) White flesh, medium size, quick growth..	10c	50c
Golden Ball. —Round, smooth, English Turnip of fine quality; skin bright yellow; good keeper.....	10c	50c
Purple Top Strap-Leaf. —(See cut.) Very productive, matures quickly; flesh white, sweet.....	10c	50c
Purple Top White Globe. —Of decided merit, globular shape.....	10c	50c

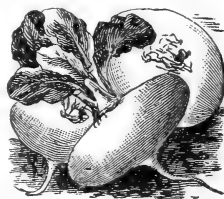
RUTABAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIPS.

Extensively grown for a farm crop; also esteemed for table use; the roots are close-grained, very hard and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. Select light, clean soil and sow in drills 2 feet apart, and thin out to 10 or 12 inches in the row, 2 pounds of seed to the acre.



Imperial Purple Top
Swede.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Imperial Hardy Purple Top. —(See cut.) Large, handsome roots, of fine quality.....	10c	40c
Laing's Improved Purple Top. —Earliest variety; succeeds on rich, free soil	10c	40c



Early White Flat Dutch.

Bear in mind we do not sell "cheap" seeds; that is an occupation enjoyed by others. Many seeds are grown under our personal supervision, from strains known to be of superior quality. Poor and unreliable seed is dear at any price, and for that reason no soil-tiller can afford to trifle with "held-over" or untested seeds. We sell only seeds tested by an expert on our own grounds; hence you are safe in trusting us with your orders.

Culinary Roots and Plants.

Note.—When ordered to be sent by mail, remit in addition to price, for Asparagus Roots 50c per 100; Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Potato, Pepper, Tomato plants and Horse-radish roots, 5c per dozen; 35c per 100; Rhubarb roots 5c each; Egg Plants 15c per dozen; Hop Vine roots 10c each, Chives 3c per clump.

	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
Asparagus. —(Conover's Colossal.) One year old roots, equal to 2-year old Eastern grown.....		\$1.00	\$7.50
Cabbage Plants. —Early Winningstadt, Henderson's Early Summer, Fottler's Early Brunswick and Premium Flat Dutch.....		40c	3.00
Cauliflower Plants. —Early Erfurt, Snowball, Lenormand's Mammoth and Large Algiers.....		1.00	7.50
Chives, or Schnittlauch. —For flavoring soups, salads, etc., per clump 5c.....	50c		
Egg Plants. —New York Improved Large Round Purple, grown in pots.....	75c	5.00	
Hop Vine Roots	50c	3.50	
Horse-radish Roots, or Sets. —Thrive best in low, damp land. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, and in the rows 18 inches apart.....	15c	1.00	
Pepper Plants. —Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, etc.....	50c	3.50	
Rhubarb Roots. —Monarch and Victoria, strong roots.....each 10c	\$1.00	7.50	
Sweet Potato Plants. —Yellow Nansemond and Large White.....	50c	4.00	
Tomato Plants. —Acme, Beauty, Favorite, Ignatum, Mikado, New Stone, Perfection, Ponderosa, Royal Red, Trophy.....	15c	1.00	

Seeds of Pot, Sweet, and Medicinal Herbs.

A well assorted selection of the various kinds of Herbs should have a place in every garden. Their value in seasoning and flavoring is well known and appreciated. Some kinds are aromatic, while others are used for medicinal purposes. Care should be taken to harvest on a dry day, just before they fully blossom. They may be sown in a sheltered, well-prepared border, merely deep enough to cover the seeds. When plants appear, they should be thinned out to a foot apart. Water carefully with a fine rose watering pot, and keep the surface soil loose. A slight mulching of fine litter will be found beneficial the first summer.

All can be supplied in pkts. at 5c each; 50c per dozen pkts.



Lavender.

	Per oz.
Angelica, Garden. —(<i>Archangelica officinalis</i> .) Useful on account of its medicinal qualities.....	35c
Anise. —(<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> .) Seeds and leaves are both aromatic and carminative. Official and medicinal.....	10c
Balm. —(<i>Melissa officinalis</i> .) For making Balm Tea; valuable in case of fever.....	50c
Basil, Sweet. —(<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> .) Culinary herb: used for flavoring soups, etc.,.....	25c
Borage. —(<i>Borago officinalis</i> .) Used for salads; excellent for bees.....	15c
Caraway. —(<i>Carum carvi</i> .) Principally cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery and medicine. The under leaves are sometimes used for flavoring soups.....	10c
Catnip. —(<i>Nepeta cataria</i> .) Has medicinal qualities.....	\$1.00
Coriander. —(<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> .) Seeds aromatic, used in confectionery.....	10c



Rosemary.

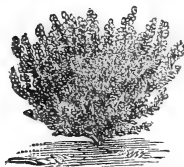
Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*. See cut.)—An aromatic herb; the leaves are used for making hair-wash 40c

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*.)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for croup in fowls..... 25c

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*.)—Used medicinally; and in dyeing 15c



Sage (*Salvia officinalis*.)—Used in dressing and sauces..... 20c



Savory, Summer (*Satureja hortensis*.)—Used as a culinary herb 15c

Savory, Winter (*Satureja montana*.)—Used as above, perennial 50c

Thyme.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*.)—Good for bitters and medicinal purposes..... 30c

Thyme, Broad Leaved (*Thymus vulgaris*. See cut.)—Used in soups, sauces and dressings, as seasoning 30c

Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*.)—Used for medicinal purposes..... 25c

Cumin (*Cuminum Cyminum*.)—Leaves and seeds both used for flavoring..... 10c

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*.)—Seeds aromatic, much used to flavor pickles..... 10c

Fennel, Sweet (*Foeniculum vulgare*.)—Used for flavoring soups and salads..... 10c

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*.)—Valued highly as a remedy for coughs and pulmonary diseases 30c

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*.)—The leaves and flowers are dried and used medicinally 25c

Lavender (*Lavendula vera*. See cut.)—A well known, popular, aromatic plant, used for distilling Lavender Water..... 25c

Marjoram, Sweet (*Majorana hortensis*. See cut.)—Used for seasoning..... 25c



Marjoram.

Per oz.

Valuable Fodder Plant for Alkali Soils and Arid Regions.

The matter of green forage for stock under arid conditions, and also to utilize the arid soils for which California is noted, much experimental culture has been tried with varying success, until the introduction of the salt bushes of Australia. These have given excellent satisfaction, adapting themselves to our arid conditions and thriving on alkali soils as no other plant has. In a late bulletin detailing the results of 18 years of experimental cultures under all sorts of conditions and soils, the State University Experiment Stations give the following summary of the specific results:

"*Atriplex Semibaccatum* is the most generally useful species of all that have been planted, although others are worthy of cultivation. It shows that *semibaccatum* grows on strong alkali soil, furnishing a very large amount of satisfactory pasture or fodder; that it also thrives on arid non-alkaline uplands, even where wells have to be sunk 200 feet to water, and where the annual rainfall has been less than five inches. * * * The salt bushes are of easy, rapid growth, and are hardy under California conditions. Reported from Australia as enduring 14° Fahr., without injury, some of the American tests would indicate that *semibaccatum* will stand considerably more cold than this."

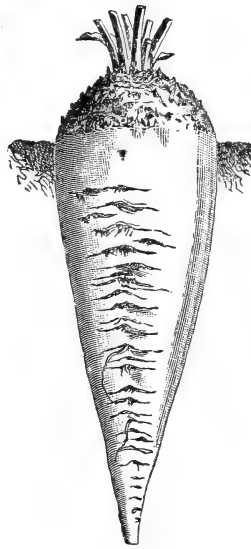
Agricultural Seeds.

BEET—SUGAR VARIETIES.

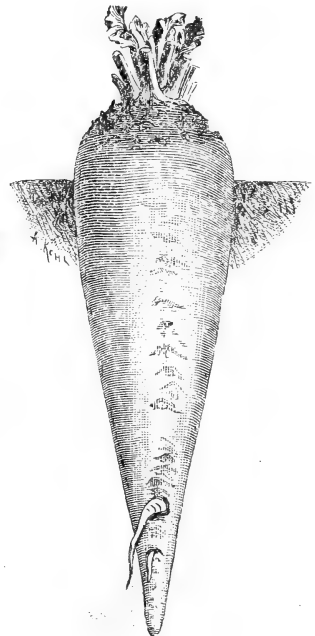
Sow in the beginning of March; first plowing and subsoiling to the depth of at least fifteen inches. The seed should be soaked for 12 hours before sowing, and be covered at least one inch when sown. The rows should be 15 inches apart, and the plants should be thinned to 8 inches apart in the rows. Sow about 15 lbs. per acre. Twenty-five pounds supplied at 100 lb. rates. If ordered by mail, 10c per lb. will be charged additional for postage.



Klein Wanzlebener.



Vilmorin's Improved White.

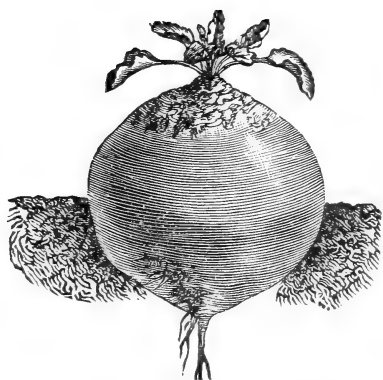


Lane's Improved Imperial.

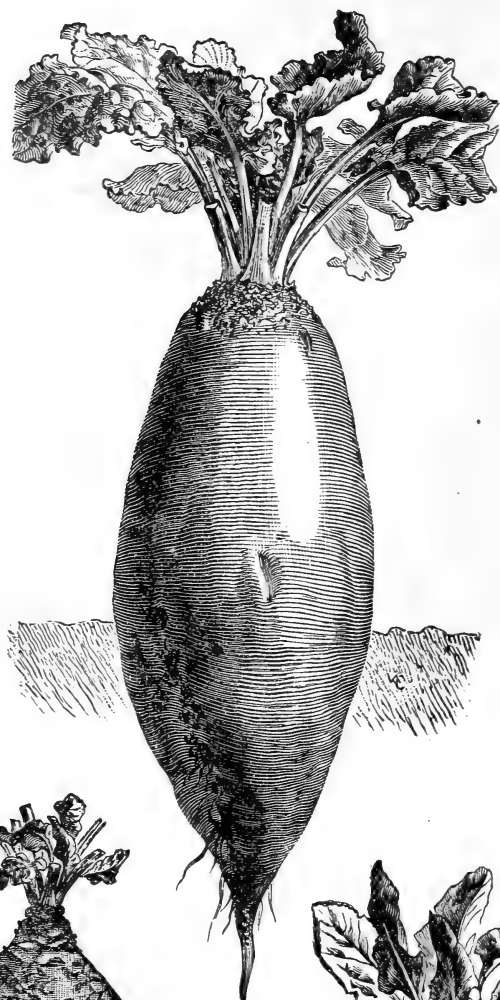
	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Klein Wanzlebener. — (See cut.) Well known, richest in sucrose, and heaviest cropper.....	20c	\$12.00
Lane's Improved Imperial. — (See cut.) An American variety originated in Vermont; contains a large percentage of sugar, is a large, uniform cropper, and is highly esteemed both for sugar purposes or for feeding stock. Has yielded 40 tons per acre.....	20c	12.00
Vilmorin's Improved White. — (See cut.) A much improved variety of the White Silesian, extensively cultivated as a sugar producing beet. Very valuable.....	20c	12.00
White Silesian. — Grows to a large size; useful for sugar purposes or stock feeding....	15c	10.00

MANGEL WURZEL.

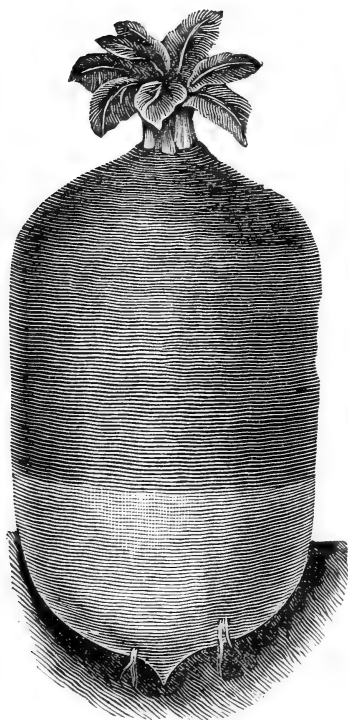
Cultivated extensively for stock. Select a deep rich loam and manure well. Sow any time from the middle of November until April, in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, and thin to 9 inches in the row. The long varieties prefer a light sandy loam. The round varieties are the best for planting on stiff soil. Sow 6 pounds to the acre. If ordered by mail, 10 cents per pound will be charged additional for postage.



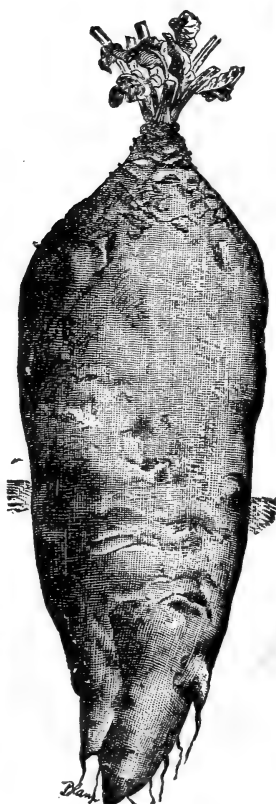
Yellow Globe Mangel.



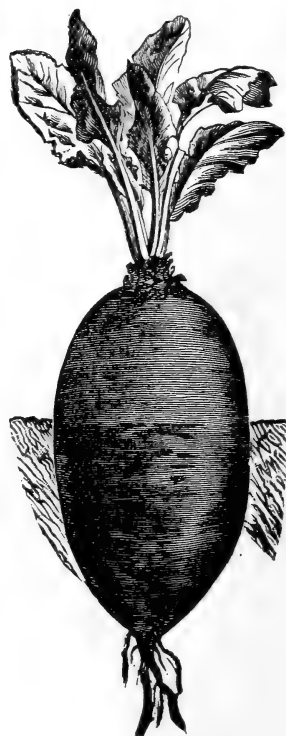
Golden Giant
Mangel.



Golden Tankard Mangel.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel.



Yellow Ovoid Mangel.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Golden Tankard. —(See cut.) Bright yellow, handsome and sweet; large cropper, highly esteemed by dairymen.....	20c	\$15.00
Golden Giant. —(See cut.) The largest of the yellow varieties, of oval shape, growing half above ground, an enormous cropper, yielding from 46 to 60 tons per acre.....	20c	15.00
Mammoth Long Red. —(See cut.) Grows partly above ground, immense size.....	20c	15.00
Yellow Ovoid, or Olive-Shaped. —(See cut.) A distinct variety; very productive.....	20c	15.00
Yellow Globe. —(See cut.) A splendid keeper; the easiest to harvest from stiff soil..	20c	15.00

CARROT.

A light, friable sandy loam is best suited for Carrots. Apply plenty of fine, well decomposed manure, and cultivate thoroughly and often. It is important that the soil be perfectly free from stones. If ordered by mail, 10c per lb. additional will be charged for postage.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Improved Long Orange. —Grows to a large size, averaging 1 foot in length, with a diameter of 3 inches at the top. Good for table purposes or stock.....	10c	50c
Large White Belgian. —(See cut.) Very productive; grown for stock feeding exclusively; grows $\frac{1}{3}$ out of the ground; roots white, green above ground.....	10c	40c
Large Yellow Belgian. —Fine for stock; when young may be also used for the table; good for winter and early spring use, being an excellent keeper.....	10c	40c

FIELD PUMPKINS.

If ordered by mail, 10c per lb. additional will be charged for postage.

California Field. —Selected; very large.....	Per lb.	15c
Sugar Stock. —Dry and sweet; very fattening.....	"	15c
Price per 100 lbs. on application.		

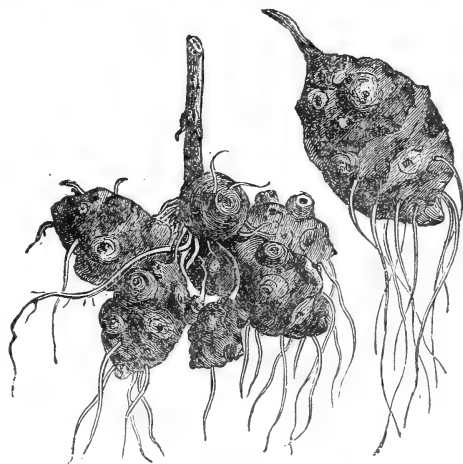
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Well known in most localities. It is a tuberous-rooted sunflower, and is said to be capable of producing 1,500 bushels of tubers to the acre. Hogs thrive when fed on Artichokes, which are not only food, but are said to supply sufficient water to allay thirst. Some farmers cure the tops for hay.

Large White Belgian
Carrot.

Common and Red Brazilian.—Per 100 lbs. \$3.50; larger quantities, price on application.

Professor E. J. Wickson's "California Vegetables" in Garden and Field. A manual for practice, with and without irrigation, for semi-tropical countries. The most complete work on the subject. Mailed for \$2.20. Every grower of Vegetables should have a copy of this valuable book.



Jerusalem Artichoke.

Seed Grain.

Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 10 cents per pound. As the market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb. or ton lots of the following varieties of seeds given on application.

BARLEY.

Common.—Extra cleaned. Prices on application.

Beardless.—Best for hay, being entirely free from beards, so injurious to the mouths of horses. Prices on application.

Bald or Russian.—Has no hull or husk, and much resembles wheat, except that the grains are larger; greatly esteemed for hay. Prices on application.

BUCKWHEAT.

Common.—Buckwheat should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 45 pounds to the acre. The average yield is from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass it quickly gathers moisture. It is an excellent food for poultry, and is also useful for bees. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Silver Hull.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields better. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Excellent for bees. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

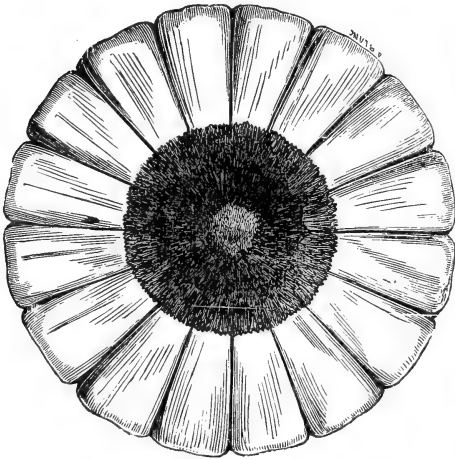
Japanese.—(See cut.) A distinct variety, with grains nearly twice as large as those of the common kind. The straw is stouter and heavier; it branches more and does not need to be sown as thickly. It is a very heavy cropper and less likely to blight than the other varieties. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.



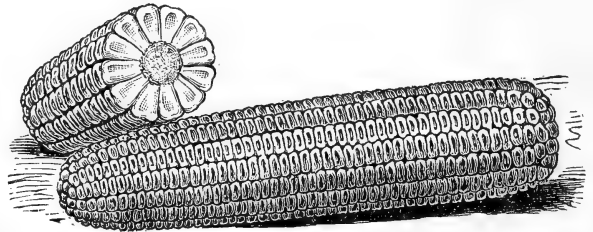
Japanese Buckwheat.

CORN—EASTERN VARIETIES.

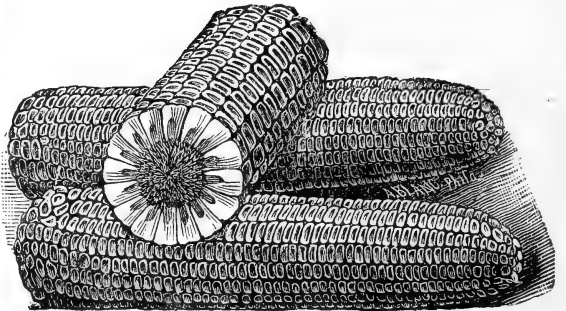
Champion White Pearl.—(100 days. See cut.) The stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from 7 to 12 inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, aver-



Champion White Pearl.



Hickory King.



Golden Beauty.

aging 16 rows of grain. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob; the cob is small. It roots deeply and matures early. We recommend it highly. Selected ears, shelled, per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Golden Beauty.—(100 days. See cut.) The ears are remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The cob is the smallest, in comparison with the size of the ear, of any variety in cultivation, and when broken in half, a grain will reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of the grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shrivelled. It matures early, ripening in 100 to 110 days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Selected ears, shelled, per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Hickory King.—(110 days. See cut.) This corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. Selected ears, shelled, per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Improved Leaming.—(90 days.) This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. Over 4 tons of shelled corn have been grown on 1 acre. Selected ears, shelled, per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

CORN—CALIFORNIA GROWN.

Large Yellow.

Yellow Spanish.

Large White.

Small White.

Prices quoted upon application.

POP CORN.

White Pearl.—A standard market variety, per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

White Rice.—A popular and productive variety. The kernels are fine, white and pointed, and the ears from 4 to 5 inches in length, and from 1 to 1½ in diameter. A favorite variety with retail grocers. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Queen's Golden.—The ears are large and produced in great abundance; the stalks grow about 6 feet high. Pops perfectly white. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

OATS.

Heavy White Oregon.—Prices quoted upon application.

Rustproof Red.—Texas grown. Prices quoted upon application.

Rustproof Red.—California grown. Prices quoted upon application.

RYE.

Winter.—Prices quoted upon application.

WHEAT.

Australian White, Russian White, Sonora White.—Prices quoted on application.

The Seed Dealer and "Cheap" Seeds versus the Seedsman and "Superior" Seeds.

The United States Department of Agriculture's Experiment Station in Massachusetts in a recent article on seed-testing, state that—

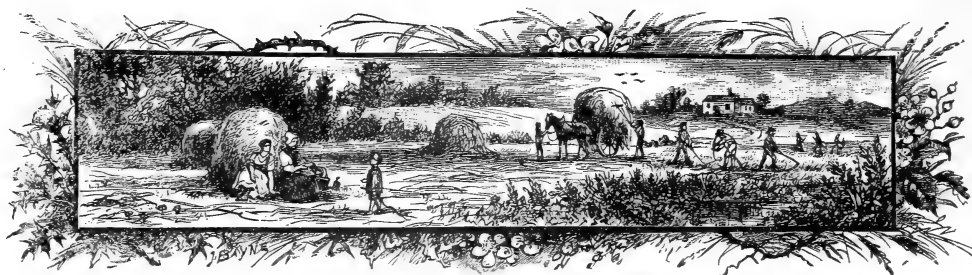
"Seeds may be collected from the stock kept in country stores, *much of which is produced by growers of little skill, and possibly in localities where mixing by cross fertilization cannot be avoided.*"

In a late paper Peter Henderson, a recognized authority on American seed-growing, pointedly said:

"The seed dealer is any man who does not grow or control his own seed-bearing plants. He may also sell other goods, or deal in seeds alone; at any rate his only object is profit, and with seeds as with all of his other merchandise, his interest lies in buying as low as possible; the consequence is that the person who supplies him with seeds is the one who quotes him the lowest price. The effect is blighting on quality, for the price does not justify the grower in 'roguing' seed-bearing plants very rigidly, nor in eliminating through cleaning too much of the light, small or imperfect seeds; the consequence is that the seeds are of mixed sizes and maturity, and the person who buys and sows them gets a very irregular crop maturing at different times, entailing extra labor and expense in harvesting portions at intervals, with the final result of some of the crop being unmarketable and rejected.

Cheap seeds are often produced from the poorest plants, that cannot be used for anything else. Cheap seed beans and peas are often taken from the later maturing pods after a market crop has been gathered. Cheap radish, turnip, beet seed, etc., is often saved from roots not good enough for the table or for sale. Cheap cabbage seed has been grown from the stumps after the heads have been marketed. Cheap cauliflower seed is grown from free seeding plants that will not head. Cheap seeds are always grown with the least possible outlay of money, trouble and care. Cheap seeds are often old seeds, and old seeds germinate slowly, and the plants produced from them grow slowly and are less vigorous and prolific."

As contradistinguished from the above well taken criticisms and suggestions, it is needless to again emphasize the fact that all our seeds are grown by us, or under special contract for us, or by growers whose reputation and quality of product always give satisfactory results. Our seeds are reliable because they are California grown and thoroughly tested before being placed on sale.



Clover and Grass Seeds.

For Lawns, Meadows, and Permanent Pastures.

Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 10 cents per pound. As market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb. lots of the following varieties of seeds given on application, and samples mailed free. 25 lbs. charged at 100 lb. rate.

CLOVER SEEDS.

Alsike, or Swedish (*Trifolium hybridum*.)—

A hybrid between the Red and White Clovers, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will yield a heavy crop on any soil. Stands drouth well, yields a large return in hay, and is unsurpassed for bees. Sow early in spring. Per lb. 20c.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*.)—This

valuable species is too well known in California to need description. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. market price.

Bokhara, or Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba*.)

—Very valuable for soiling. It grows from 4 to 6 feet high, and may be cut 3 times or more if sown in good soil. Should be cut before flowering. Very good for bees. Per lb. 40c.

Burr Clover (*Medicago maculata*.)—California

Burr Clover, Spotted Medick. An excellent fodder plant for the South. Flourishes in dry soils. About 12 lbs. of the burrs should be sown to the acre, and on good soil, lightly covered, will soon cover the entire surface. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs., market price.

Italian Crimson, or Scarlet Clover (*Tri-*

folium incarnatum.)—See cut.) A very valuable forage plant. As a "stolen crop" it is unsurpassed, for it can be sown in the fall and cut in the spring in time to plant another crop on the same ground. The yield of green fodder ranges from 10 to 13 tons to the acre. In addition to its valuable qualities as a forage plant it is no less desirable as a green manure, absorbing as it does, large quantities of nitrogen from the atmosphere, which, in its capacity as a fertilizer, it transfers to the soil. Sow 12 pounds to the acre. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Mammoth Red, or Cow Grass (*Trifolium*

pratense perenne.) Quite distinct from the common



Italian Crimson, or Scarlet Clover.

Red Clover, having a shrubby stem, and a longer and more penetrating root, thus enabling it to withstand drouth well. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and is much used as a green manure. Sow 20 lbs. per acre alone, or 5 lbs. when mixed with grasses. Per lb. 20c.

Small Red (*Trifolium pratense*.)—A most valuable variety for fodder, also excellent for plowing under for manure. Per lb. 20c.

White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*.)—An excellent pasturage plant. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all rich, clayey lands, if not too wet. It is the best variety for lawns, either alone or mixed with grasses, and is now in great demand for that purpose. Per lb. 30c; 4 lbs for \$1.00.

GRASS SEEDS.

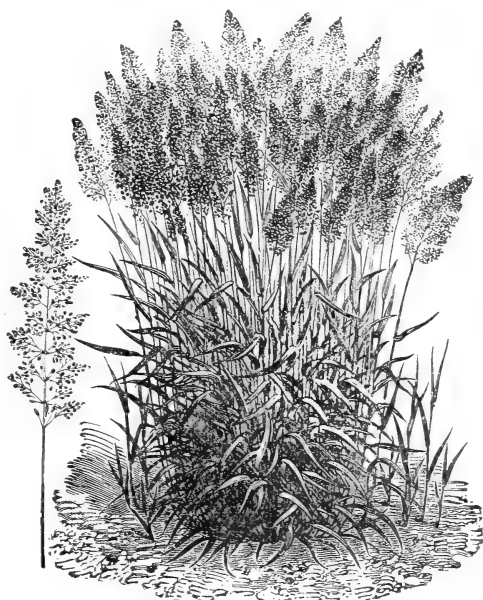
The following are the most valuable grasses for agricultural and other purposes. Prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Bermuda, or Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*.)—This grass, the "Doob" grass of India, is one of the most valuable for hot countries, suitable either for lawn or pasture, and valuable for fixing loose soils. For eight months in the year it is beautifully green; in cold weather it turns brown. The seed will not germinate in cold weather. April, May and September are the best months in which to sow. Use 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. \$1.00.

Crested Dog's-Tail Grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*.)—A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soils and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 40c.



Perennial Rye Grass.



Red Top.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*.)—A valuable annual variety, thriving well in any soil, and yielding early and abundant crops. Especially valuable for pasture in Southern California. Although strictly speaking it is an annual, if cut before going to seed, it may be considered perennial in this climate. Claimed to stand any amount of forcing by irrigation. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Kentucky Blue, or Smooth Meadow Grass (*Poa pratensis*.)—Principally used for lawns, also valuable for pasture. For lawns sow 150 lbs. per acre; for pasture 50 lbs. per acre is sufficient. We offer none but fancy cleaned seed. Per lb. 25c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 100 lbs. at market rates.

Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*.)—A valuable grass, all kinds of stock being greedily fond of it. Will bear cropping very well. When established will withstand both floods and drouth. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 20c; 100 lbs. at market price.

Perennial, or Australian Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*. See cut.)—The merits of this grass are becoming more recognized every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinates freely, and seeds abundantly. Of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, it is much relished by stock, and its roots being fibrous and penetrating, give it a permanency not possessed by many other species. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*. See cut.)—A valuable permanent grass in mixture for either pastures or lawns, standing heat well and growing in almost any soil. Ripens later than almost any other grass. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Fancy cleaned seed per lb. 25c; 100 lbs. \$20.00. Fair seed per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. at market price.

Timothy, or Herd's Grass (*Phleum pratense*.)—This grass thrives best on moist soil, or rich wheat-bearing alluvial lands. Should be cut when seeds are ripe, as the nutritive value of the hay will be twice as great as when cut in flower. On account of it first yielding an abundant hay crop and then a nutritious aftermath, it is particularly valuable as pasture grass. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Fodder Plants.

Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 10c per lb. As market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb. lots of the following varieties of seed given on application. 25 lbs. charged at 100 lb. rates.

MILLETS.

French Round White, Imported.—A very choice variety of Millet with large, round, pearly white seeds, used by the French for making into bread, generally sold in this country for feeding valuable foreign birds. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Hungarian Millet.

German, or Golden Millet.—This variety is not so early as Common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from 3 to 5 feet in height. The heads are closely condensed and the spikes very numerous. It will yield 2 crops a season. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Hungarian (Grass) Millet (*Panicum Germanicum*. See cut.)—This annual forage plant is a Millet, and is one of the most valuable for a hay crop, as it will grow in any ordinary soil, and will withstand the most severe droughts. It may be sown in this latitude middle of June. As a green crop for plowing in, it is very fructifying. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Italian Millet (*Setaria Italica*.)—This variety grows much larger than Hungarian Grass, and produces a heavier crop; not quite so early; heads nodding, 4 to 6 inches long, yellowish; seeds oval, slightly flattened, yellow. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Common Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*.)—Very early; height 3 to 4 feet; foliage broad and very abundant; heads open; branching panicles; seeds glossy, oval, somewhat flattened. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$4.00. The foregoing Millets should all be cut while in bloom.

Pearl, or Egyptian Millet (*Pennisetia glauca*.)—This is quite distinct from all other species, and is without doubt destined to take a place in the front rank of vegetable forage plants. Sown in light, sandy soil, the plants at first appear feeble, resembling Broom Corn; but when a few inches above ground they begin to tiller, and new shoots appear very rapidly from the original root. When cultivated for fodder the seed should be dropped in drills and given plenty of room, on account of the peculiar habit of tillering. The fodder is in the best condition for cutting and curing when the stalks are 5 to 6 feet high. Per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halepense*.)—A perennial with fleshy underground stems, about the size of the little finger. These are very tender, and are much liked by hogs. They literally fill the ground near the surface, and every joint will develop a bud. On good ground, the stems attain a height of 5 to 10 feet, growing about as thick as they can stand on the ground. It likes dry, hot weather, and will grow luxuriantly where it is too hot and dry for most other grasses. Sow early in the spring, at the rate of 30 lbs. of seed per acre. The seed should not be sown until the weather becomes moderately warm. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

FIELD PEAS.

These are grown for marketing dry, for split peas, fodder or for stock, and for soiling. Plant at the rate of 150 lbs. to the acre broadcast, or in drills at the rate of 80 lbs. per acre.

Black-eyed Marrowfat.—Very hardy and prolific. Good for either soiling or fodder. Per lb. 10c; per 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Blue Prussian.—The boiling pea of commerce. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Canadian Field.—Very valuable for soiling. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

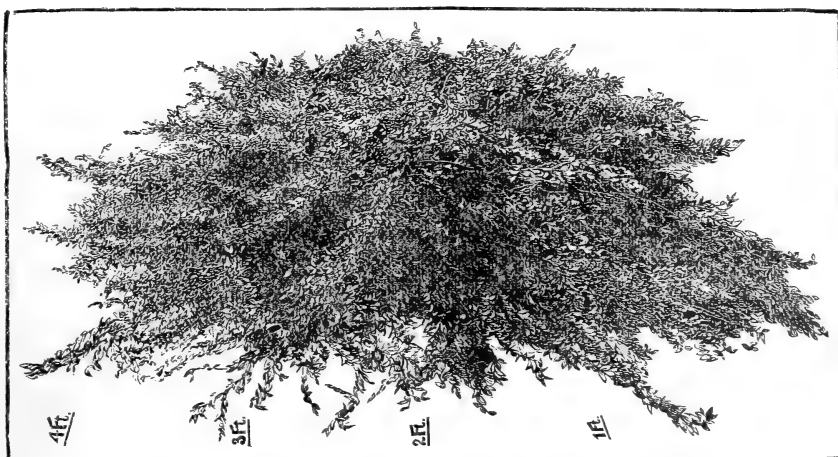
Southern Cow Pea, Black Eye.—This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. The pods may be harvested for the grain, or the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalks and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land, may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If grown for fodder or the seed, plant 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seeds must not be sown until the ground has become thoroughly warm. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Miscellaneous Fodder Plants.

African Millet.—A variety growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high, and yielding heads of grain 12 to 14 inches long, weighing 6 ounces to ½ lb. when fully ripe. If the whole stalk is cut down and cured when the seeds are in the dough state, it makes excellent forage; easy to cure, keeps well in out-door shocks, and much liked by stock in the winter. It also makes excellent green feed; bears in dry weather and gives a crop where corn would wholly fail. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Alfilaria (*Erodium cicutarium*.)—Commonly called Crane's Bill, or Wild Geranium, as it belongs to the same family. The seed is very scarce and hard to procure, owing to the difficulty in gathering free from weeds. As to quality, it is one of the most nutritious of plants; cattle, sheep, horses and hogs alike prefer it to any other natural product of the plains. It makes the sweetest milk and butter, and the best meat of any of the natural fodder plants of this State. When nearly at maturity it is very fattening, and may be considered a strong, safe feed for grazing animals. We heartily recommend it for use on the large stock grazing ranges of Arizona and New Mexico. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 75c; special prices given on large quantities.

Australian Salt Bush (*Atriplex semibaccatum*. See cut.)—This forage plant, which was introduced a few years ago from Australia, has been grown here with the very best results. The plants have a diffuse habit of growth, each one when fully developed covering an area of 3 or 4 feet in diameter.



Australian Salt Bush.

It is much relished by stock, and supplies the salt so necessary to their well being. Its greatest recommendation, however, in the estimation of many farmers, is the fact that it will thrive better on alkali land than any other. It is proved by analysis to be very nutritious, and contains, when dried, from 8 to 10 per cent of salty matter. The yield is about 20 tons of green fodder per acre, which will make 5

tons of hay. The plant is perennial; if intended for a grazing pasture, it is better not to cut it the first year, but let the seed fall and thus form a sod. Prepare the land by plowing and harrowing as for other crops. The seed may be sown in beds or boxes and transplanted to from 6 to 8 feet apart each way, but it is better to sow it where it is to remain, either thinly broadcast or in hills, taking care in all cases to cover the seed very lightly. Use 1 pound of seed to the acre if sown broadcast or 4 ounces if transplanted. In cutting the fodder, be careful not to injure the crowns of the plants. Per oz. 15c; per lb. \$1.25.

Australian Salt Bush, "Old Man."—A distinct species, and quite different from the *Atriplex semibaccatum*. It succeeds on alkali land as well as, and withstands drought better than the latter kind, while on account of its upright growth (growing sometimes 15 feet high) it is easily cut. In its immense productiveness it is far ahead of the common kind, while its leaves are much larger. In Australia, the cattle men prefer the "Old Man" to any other kind for cattle, while the *A. semibaccatum* is used for sheep and the smaller animals, on account of its being more easily reached by them. Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, several seeds to a hill, thinning out to the two strongest plants. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. 30c; per lb. \$3.00.

Egyptian Rice Corn, or Brown Dhoura.—It is much sweeter than corn stalks, and cattle, horses and hogs will eat it ravenously. The seed is excellent for fowls. Culture same as corn. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Egyptian Rice Corn, or White Dhoura.—The yield of grain is very great, and cooked when the kernels are not fully ripe, like green corn, it has the flavor of chestnuts, or after fully ripe, cooked like rice, or ground into fine flour or meal, and used for baking. A favorite variety with poultry raisers. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Jerusalem Corn.—(See cut.) Lately introduced from Palestine, and will stand drought better than any of the non-saccharine sorghums. The most valuable forage plant ever offered in this climate. It has yielded five cuttings during the season. Height about 5 feet, and when matured, the grain is an excellent chicken food. Sow 4 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Kaffir Corn, or Imphi.—Introduced from South Africa. The plant is low, stocky and perfectly erect. It does not tiller, but branches from the top joints. The whole stock, as well as the leaves, cures into excellent fodder, and is good for feed at all stages of its growth. When the grain turns white, clip the heads, and other heads will come. If required for fodder, sow in the spring, either broadcast or in drills, 3 feet apart at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. If required for grain, sow 4 lbs. per acre. White or Red. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Lathyrus Sylvestris Wagnerii (Flat Wood Pea.)—Claimed to be the most profitable fod-

der plant ever grown. It is twice as nutritious as Alfalfa and of equal value with oil cake for feeding purposes. Perennial, lasting over fifty years; the roots penetrating into the sub-soil from 10 to 18 feet. Has proved to be pre-eminently the plant for drouthy, and barren soils. Sow in spring in rows and at the depth of 1 inch. With the pea sow a few grains of barley to indicate the position of the rows, as it will be necessary to hoe the ground before the *Lathyrus* appears above it. In the following spring transplant to 1 foot apart each way. Per oz. 20c; per lb. \$2.00.

Milo Maize, or White Branching Dhoura.—Valuable as a forage plant and for its grain, having great capacity to stand drouth. It can be cut and fed at any stage, or cured when heading out, for fodder. It bears grain in erect, full heads, and is almost equal to corn for feeding all sorts of stock; also makes excellent meal. It requires all summer to mature seed. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Can be cut for green feed several times a season. Average yield of seed about 40 bushels per acre. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.



Jerusalem Corn.

Milo Maize, or Yellow Branching Dhoura.—Similar to the white as before described but of larger heads. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Rape, Dwarf Essex.—A valuable fodder plant for sheep, yields an abundant crop and is very fattening; contains about 9 per cent of carbo-hydrates, 2 per cent, albumen, and some fat. It is also exceedingly useful as a green manure. For fodder, sow from 8 to 10 pounds per acre; for soiling, sow from 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Sacaline (*Polygonum sachalinense*.)—Grows to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and may be cut three times a year. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are greedily eaten by cattle and sheep. The seed should be started in boxes, and the young plants afterwards transplanted 3 feet apart each way. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. 30c; per lb. \$3.00.

Seradella (*Ornithopus sativus*.)—A valuable forage plant, admitting of two cuttings in one season, and succeeding well in dry, sandy soil. Excellent for sheep. Per lb. 25c; 100 lbs. 15.00

Soja Bean.—A valuable forage plant, much advertised of late. It is easily grown and very nutritious, and is highly recommended for pasturing, or for feeding as green fodder. The beans are an excellent substitute for coffee. Sow broadcast 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre, or 12 to 15 lbs. in drills. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane (*Sorghum saccharatum*.) **Early Amber.**—The earliest and most productive variety. Its saccharine matter is of first quality, fine and rich; it grows to the height of from 10 to 12 feet; makes sugar or syrup equal to any in the market. One of our best green fodder plants, producing from 2 to 3 cuttings during the summer. The seed is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow 6 lbs. in drills, and 12 lbs. broadcast to the acre. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Sorghum, Early Orange.—It is from 8 to 10 days later than the Early Amber; produces syrup of excellent quality. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Spurry (*Spergula Arvensis*.)—Small annual plant succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 20c; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Sweet Corn.—For fodder, ensilage, or soiling. Per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Teosinte (*Reana luxurians*.)—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. Plant in spring in drills 3 feet apart, and 2 to 3 seeds every 12 inches in drill; 4 lbs. to the acre. Per oz. 15c; per lb. \$1.50.

Vetches, or Tares (*Vicia sativa*.)—A most valuable forage plant. Also excellent as a green manure. Sow in early spring, with oats, barley or rye, which help to support it, and greatly add to its productiveness. When sown in conjunction with any of the above, 30 lbs. is sufficient for an acre; if alone 100 lbs. is required. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Vetch, Sand or Winter (*Vicia villosa*.)—A valuable forage plant from Europe, and now in great demand here. It will thrive on the most barren soils and produce two cuttings during the season; also valuable for ploughing in as a green manure. It may be sown alone or together with rye, the latter method is preferable, as the Vetches grow from 3½ to 5 feet, the rye will afford support for them. Sow from 65 to 90 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Sundry Seeds of Economic Plants, Etc.

Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 10c per lb. As market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb. lots not given of the following varieties of seeds will be sent on application. 25 lbs. charged at 100 lb. rate.

Broom Corn. **IMPROVED EVERGREEN.**—This variety is more cultivated than any other, on account of the color and quality of its brush, which is of good length, fine and straight, and always green: it brings the highest market price; grows about 7 feet high. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Broom Corn. **LARGE CALIFORNIA GOLDEN.**—One of the most popular kinds for making brooms. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Broom Corn. **DWARF.**—This variety grows about 4 feet high, extra fine for making brushes or whisks. Sow 12 lbs. of Broom Corn seed of the above varieties to the acre. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Broom, Scotch (*Genista scoparia*.)—The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. Coarse brooms are also made from it. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 50c.

Caper Tree (*Capparis spinosa*.)—The undeveloped flower-buds are the true Capers of commerce. Flowers blush, very handsome. Per pkt. 10c.

Caterpillars (*Astragalus* var.)—A curious plant, interesting from the fact that the seed pods resemble living Caterpillars. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per pkt. 10c.

Cotton. SEA ISLAND.—Best variety. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 25c.

Cotton. TENN. UPLAND.—Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 25c.

Fenugreek (*Trigonella fenum Græcum*.)—An annual, very fragrant. The seed is often used to give temporary fire and vigor to horses; also given to cattle while fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 60c.

Flax, or Linseed.—Best Riga. Per lb. 10c.

Furze, or Gorse (*Ulex Europeus*.)—Sheep and cattle browse on the young growth of this plant, with much relish. Also valuable for hedges and fences. Per oz. 25c; per lb. \$2.50.

Garvanzas, or Chick Peas.—Largely used for soups. Per lb. 10c.

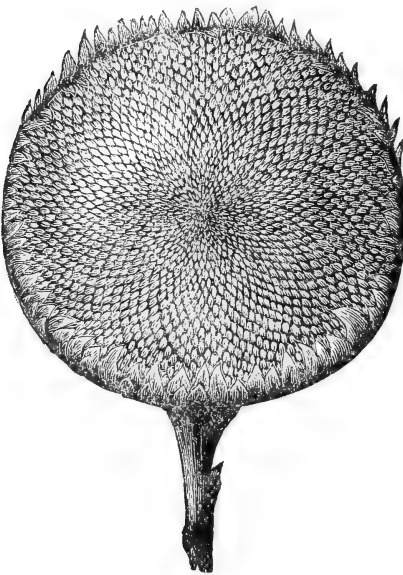
Hop Vine (*Humulus lupulus*.)—Well known. Per pkt. 10c; per oz. \$1.50.

Lentils (*Ervum lens*.)—Best imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil; used for soups. Per lb. 15c,

Lentils (*Ervum lens*.)—California grown. Per lb. 10c.

Liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.)—In pods. A perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce. Per oz. 30c; per lb. \$3.00.

Peanut.—This plant thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil. They may be planted from March to May in pods, or shelled; it is best to drop about 4 in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off 3½ feet wide, and the hills 2 feet asunder; cover them 2 or 3 inches. When they come up, thin them to 2 in a hill. They will produce from 25 to 75 bushels per acre, according to soil and culture. Virginian, per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. market price. California grown, per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. market price.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

Lupin, Blue.—One of the best plants for soiling, succeeding well in the poorest soil. Many lands that were formerly poor, have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in the Lupin as a manure. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Lupin, Yellow.—Used for soiling same as the Blue variety. Per lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Poppy. OPIUM.—The seed furnishes about 35 per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. Per oz. 20c; per lb. \$1.00.

Pyrethrum Cinerariaefolium.—The plant from which is made the Persian insect powder in Europe, or "Buhach" as made in California. Per pkt. 25c; per oz. \$1.00.

Ramie. SILVER CHINA GRASS. (*Urtica nivea*.)—This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the South for its fibre. Per oz. 75c; per lb. \$9.00.

Scurvy Grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*.)—Used in salads same as Cress. A good antiscorbutic. Per oz. 25c.

Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*.)—The Sunflower is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a valuable farm crop. Its seeds are superior food for poultry (said to improve the meat), and it has yielded 40 bushels per acre.

Mammoth Russian.—(See cut.) Very large. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. market price.

BIRD SEED.

If required by mail 10 cents per pound must be added to prepay postage.

	Per lb.	3 lbs.		Per lb.	3 lbs.
Mixed Bird Seed.....	10c	25c	Maw (Blue Poppy).....	20c	
Mixed Canary and Rape.....	10c	25c	Lettuce Seed, for birds.....	25c	
Canary	10c	25c	Cuttle Fish Bone.....	35c	
Hemp	10c	25c	Rice, unhulled.....	25c	
Millet, Italian	10c	25c	Millet, White French.....	15c	
Rape, German Sweet.....	10c	25c	Sunflower	10c	25c

Useful Tables for the Farmer and Planter.

SOWING TABLE FOR THE GARDEN.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS,
OR TO SOW A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF GROUND.

Artichoke.....	1 oz to 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz to 30 hills
Asparagus.....	1 oz to 60 feet of drill, 500 plants	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz to 100 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill	Okra.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb to 75 hills	Onion Seed.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Beet.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill	Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb to 60 ft of row
Broccoli.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 lb to 75 ft of row
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsley.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz to 150 ft of drill	Peas.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz to 1000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz to 25 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Radish.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Corn.....	1 lb to 150 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Cress.....	1 oz to 10 ft of drill	Sage.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz to 100 hills	Spinach.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz to 50 hills
Endive.....	1 oz to 3000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz to 15 hills
Kale.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz to 3000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz to 10,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Turnip, Early.....	1 oz to 75 ft of drill
Lettuce.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE OF GROUND.

SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES APART.

Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.
3 inches by 4 inches.....	522,720	4½ by 4½ feet.....	2,150	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040	5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	16½ feet by 16½ feet.....	160
1½ feet by 1½ feet.....	19,360	5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	5½ feet by 5½ feet.....	1,440	19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
2½ feet by 2½ feet.....	6,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,200	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	6½ feet by 6½ feet.....	1,031	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	7 feet by 7 feet.....	888	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
3½ feet by 3½ feet.....	3,555	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	11 feet by 11 feet.....	360	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302	66 feet by 66 feet.....	10
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257		

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows, by the distance the plants are apart, in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY
SOWN PER ACRE.

	Lbs. to the Acre.		Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa.....	25	Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye.....	75
Barley—broadcast.....	100	(for lawn.).....	
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—hills.....	40	Grass, Italian Rye.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—drills.....	80	Grass, Red Top.....	30
Beans, Tall or Pole—hills.....	25	Grass, Timothy.....	20
Beet, Garden.....	6	Grass, Hungarian.....	25
Beet, Sugar.....	15	Millet.....	25
Beet, Mangel Wurzel.....	6	Hemp—broadcast.....	40 to 50
Broom Corn—drills.....	12	Melon, Water—hills.....	2 to 3
Buckwheat—broadcast.....	45	Melon, Musk—hills.....	2
Cabbage—in beds to cover an acre } after transplanting.....	14 to 12	Oats—broadcast.....	80
Carrot—drills.....	3	Onions, for Dry Bulbs—drills.....	4
Clover, Red, alone—broadcast.....	15	Onions, for Bottom Sets.....	30
Clover, White, alone—broadcast.....	10	Parsnip—drills.....	5
Clover, Alsike—broadcast.....	10	Peas—drills.....	50 to 80
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills.....	15	Peas—broadcast.....	150
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or } broadcast.....	125	Potatoes—hills.....	500 to 600
Cucumber—hills.....	1 to 2	Pumpkin—hills.....	12
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30	Radish—drills.....	3
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50	Rye—broadcast.....	100
Grass, Bermuda.....	10	Spinach—drills.....	12
Grass, Crested Dogtail.....	25	Squash, Bush Varieties—hills.....	4
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).....	50	Squash, Running Varieties—hills.....	3
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawns).....	150	Tomato—in beds to transplant.....	4
Grass, Orchard.....	40	Turnip and Rutabaga—drills.....	2
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye } (for meadow.).....	40	Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast.....	3 to 4
		Vetches—broadcast.....	100
		Wheat—broadcast.....	100
		Wheat—drills.....	75

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

SHOWING THE STANDARD WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL OF SOME OF THE
MORE COMMON SEEDS.

Barley.....	48 lbs.	Flax.....	56 lbs.	Rye.....	56 lbs.
Beans.....	60 "	Hemp.....	44 "	Red Top Grass.....	14 "
Buckwheat.....	48 "	Hungarian Grass.....	48 "	Rape.....	50 "
Blue Grass.....	14 "	Millet.....	48 "	Timothy.....	45 "
Clover.....	60 "	Oats.....	32 "	Vetches or Tares.....	60 "
Corn.....	56 "	Peas.....	60 "	Wheat.....	60 "

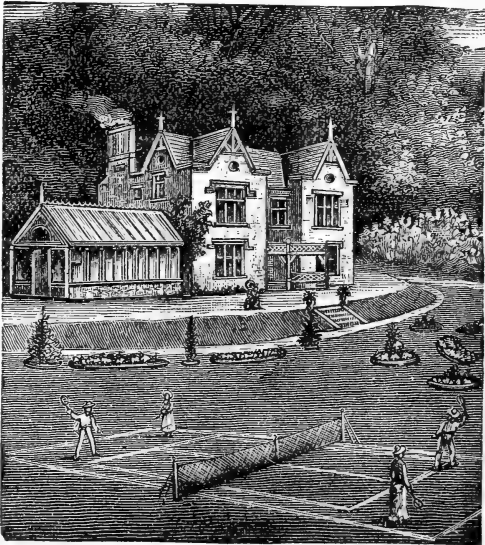
TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS IN LENGTH FROM ONE
FOOT TO ONE HUNDRED FEET APART.

USEFUL FOR PLANTING HEDGES, WINDBREAKS, SHADE TREES, ETC.

Distance Apart	No. per Mile	Distance Apart	No. per Mile	Distance Apart	No. per Mile
1 foot.....	5,280	15 feet.....	352	60 feet.....	88
2 feet.....	2,640	20 feet.....	264	65 feet.....	81
3 feet.....	1,760	25 feet.....	211	70 feet.....	75
4 feet.....	1,320	30 feet.....	176	75 feet.....	70
5 feet.....	1,056	35 feet.....	151	80 feet.....	66
6 feet.....	880	40 feet.....	132	85 feet.....	62
7 feet.....	754	45 feet.....	117	90 feet.....	58
8 feet.....	660	50 feet.....	105	95 feet.....	55
9 feet.....	586	55 feet.....	96	100 feet.....	52
10 feet.....	528				

Hints on the Formation and Improvement of Lawns, Tennis Grounds and Parks.

The preparation of the Lawn is usually preliminary to the laying out of the Flower Beds in new grounds. This should be carefully done, as if this work is imperfect, it cannot afterwards be remedied, unless by undoing the work done, and redoing it in a proper manner. The first thing to be done is to get the ground to the proper grade desired. Then dig or plow up the ground to the depth of 8 inches, afterward carefully harrowing and removing all large stones, etc. If the soil is thin, procure a supply of fine mould and spread over to a depth of 5 inches. If the soil is poor, well-rotted stable manure, well incorporated with the soil, will be very beneficial; or if this is unobtainable, 600 pounds of ground bone per acre may be applied. Then rake level and roll well the soil to make a firm bottom. When sowing the seed, choose a calm, damp, cloudy day, and sow at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre (1 pound will sow well 16 feet square.) The seed should be carefully raked in and again well rolled. In dry weather regular and careful watering is strictly essential. Never let the ground dry out. Should the surface once become powder dry while the seed is germinating, the latter would inevitably perish. When the grass is up to the height of 3 inches, it should be cut and rolled, and cutting should be repeated every week till the grass has become firm and turfy. When weeds appear they should be carefully cut out with a sharp knife, care being taken to disturb the young grass no more than is absolutely necessary. With the most careful sowing and attention some bare spots will be found in the lawn; these may be filled up by scoring the spots with a steel rake, and then resowing and raking in more seed. A light dressing of manure or lawn fertilizer should be applied to every Lawn annually, and the roller should be used frequently during winter, when the state of the ground and the weather will permit.



Tennis Grounds.

To Grass a Bank or Terrace. For each square rod of land take 1 lb. of grass seed, and thoroughly mix with 4 cubic feet of good, dry, garden soil. When well mixed, add water enough to bring it to the consistency of soft mortar. After the slope is properly graded and watered, spread the paste over it as thinly and evenly as possible.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Extra, fancy cleaned. The grass usually sold for lawn purposes. Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., market price.



From Seeds.

REMARKS ON SOWING AND CULTURE.

We have heard it remarked that the position of a person or a nation in the scale of refinement and civilization may be judged by his or their love of two things, viz: Music and Flowers.

The use and growth of flowers, especially, marks the progress of individuals and nations, the greatest nations of the earth being those with whom the love of Floriculture most prevails. To the lover of flowers, what can be more interesting than to sow the seed, water, and otherwise care for the growth and development of the plant, and at last, enjoy the expansion of the flower? What does the sense of proprietorship of the purchaser of flowers, compare to that of the grower of them? The latter feels that they are verily his own, the results of his fostering care. Among the flowers which may be grown with a minimum amount of care and expense are those varieties which reproduce themselves from seeds. These are classed as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, and these are subdivided into Hardy, Half Hardy and Tender varieties of each class. Hardy Annuals are those plants which may be sown in the open air. They grow, flower, produce seed and then die. Half Hardy Annuals are those varieties which require an even temperature of at least 60 degrees to germinate the seed, and will not stand frost; consequently, they must not be sown in the open ground during the fall or winter months, and not in spring till April. A good rule for those to follow who wish to sow this class is to wait for the proper weather and season in which to sow Corn, Melon or Pumpkin seeds. These being Half Hardy Annual vegetable seeds, it follows that Half Hardy Annual flower seeds may be sown without risk at the same time.

Tender Annuals are those that require greenhouse protection, as *Calceolaria*, etc., the seeds are usually very fine, and it requires skill and care to raise them.

Hardy Biennials are those that flower the second year from sowing the seed and then die.

Hardy Perennials are among the finest of our border plants. They do not usually flower till the second year after sowing, but may be relied upon to produce larger clumps of flowers year by year for many years. Half Hardy Perennials are those which require some protection during the coldest weather as they will not stand frost. Tender Perennials are those species that require greenhouse or other protection during the greater part of the year, as they are, generally speaking, natives of tropical countries.

The best time to sow Hardy Annuals is in the fall months, as they will make much stronger plants, and flower much more abundantly when wintered over. They may be sown in any finely prepared shady border, and transplanted when large enough, to where they are to flower. Do not cover the seeds too deep. A good rule is to cover each seed its own depth with soil, at the same time taking care to water carefully. Never water so much that the soil gets "soggy," i.e., saturated; nor never let the top get dry. Most varieties will germinate within ten days.

They may also be sown at any time during the spring months for summer blooming, care being taken to shade the young plants, after transplanting, in hot weather.

Half Hardy Annuals may be sown in April out of doors, or in boxes in March or earlier. If in boxes they should be covered, or removed under cover during the night time, and during heavy rains. Those who have hot beds may sow the seed in February and grow the plants in 3-inch pots, for planting

out doors in April, thus gaining two months on those who have not this advantage. (See instructions for making hot beds, in Calendar of operations.) If sown in boxes, the boxes should have an inch of rough soil, or gravel, at the bottom for drainage; the remainder of the box should be filled within an inch of the top with sifted, light, rich soil, firmly pressed and the seed should be sown, covered its own depth with soil, again pressed and watered. When the young plants are large enough to be handled, prick out into other boxes, planting them about 1 inch apart, and, when weather permits, they should afterwards be planted in the open ground to the place where they are to flower.

Tender Annuals should be sown in pots as follows: Take a 5 or 6-inch flower pot, put an inch of drainage in the bottom, then two inches of finely sifted soil, firmly pressed, with a sprinkling of sand on top. Then sow the seed, and do not cover, but press it into the soil. Water with a very fine sprinkler, and cover the top of the pot with a sheet of glass. Remove the glass for an hour daily to dry up the damp. When seedlings appear, gradually harden them off to the air. As soon as they can be handled prick out into 2-inch pots, and shift again when necessary.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials should be shown in September. Many varieties, if sown then, will flower the next year. If sown in spring they will not flower till a year later. They may be sown in a shady border, and when large enough, transplanted to where they are to remain.

Half Hardy and Tender Perennials should be sown in boxes, and treated as recommended for Half Hardy Annuals, till plants appear, when they should be pricked into 2-inch pots, and shifted afterwards when necessary.

We have arranged our list of Flower Seeds, according to the various classes. Annuals (including separate lists of Ornamental Grasses, and Gourds, and Everlasting Flowers.) Climbers, Annual and Perennial, and Biennials and Perennials in separate lists.

ABBREVIATIONS: *hh* means Half Hardy, Annual or Perennial; *t* means Tender Annual or Perennial. When no abbreviation is used, the variety will prove hardy in this climate. The letter *b* affixed to a variety, means that it is useful for bouquets and cut flowers.

All 5c packets at 50c per dozen.

All 10c packets at \$1.00 per dozen.

All 15c packets at \$1.50 per dozen.

All 25c packets at \$2.50 per dozen.

10 per cent Discount for Cash allowed on all orders for Flower Seeds amounting to \$1.00 and upwards.

ANNUALS.

- | | Per pkt. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Abronia Umbellata. Delicate rose; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. | 5c |
| The "Sand" Verbena, beautiful native trailer. | |
| Adonis Flos. Crimson, with black eye; ht. 1 ft. | 5c |
| The "Pheasant's Eye," a beautiful, showy, free flowering plant. | |



Ageratum Mexicanum, Imp. Dwarf Blue.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Ageratum Mexicanum. (See cut.) Imperial Dwarf Blue; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. | 5c |
| Imperial Dwarf White; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. | 5c |
| Fine for bedding or mixed borders. | |
| Alonsoa Warscewiczii. Scarlet, very free blooming; ht 2 ft. | 5c |

- | | Per pkt. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Alyssum Sweet. White; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. | 5c |
| Sweet. Compact, dwarf, white; ht. $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. | 5c |
| Well known fragrant annuals. <i>b.</i> | |
| Amaranthus Melancholicus Ruber. <i>hh.</i> | |
| Blood red; ht. 1 ft. | 5c |
| Salicifolius. <i>hh.</i> (Fountain Plant.) Purple, crimson and gold; ht. 3 ft. | 5c |
| Tricolor. <i>hh.</i> (Joseph's Coat.) Red, green, and yellow; ht. 1 ft. | 5c |
| The Amaranthus are splendid plants to give a tropical effect in mixed borders and shrubbery. Plant in sunny places and poor soil. | |
| Anagallis. Mixed, various colors; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 5c |
| The "Pimpernel," free blooming, attractive plant for borders. | |
| Argemone. Mixed, white and yellow; ht. 2 ft. | 5c |
| The "Mexican Poppy." Very showy. | |
| Arnebia Cornuta. Yellow spotted with black or maroon; ht. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. | 15c |
| The "Arabian Primrose." <i>b.</i> | |
| Aster. American Branching. Flesh pink; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 10c |
| American Branching. Lavender; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 10c |
| American Branching, White; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 10c |
| American Branching. Mixed; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 10c |

- Aster.** Betteridge's Quilled. Mixed; ht. 1½ ft. Per pkt. 10c
 Cocardeau or Crown. (See cut.) White centers, mixed; ht. 1½ ft. 10c



Cocardeau Aster.

- Comet. Light blue; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Comet. Rose; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Comet. White; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Comet. Mixed; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, mixed, ht. ¾ ft. 10c
 Dwarf Chrysanthemum fl'r'd, mxd; ht. 1 ft. 10c
 Giant Emperor. Flower 3 inches in diameter, mixed; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Lady, Rose; ht. 1 ft. 15c
 Lady, White; ht. 1 ft. 15c
 Lady, White, passing to rose; ht. 1 ft. 15c
 Lady, Mixed; ht. 1 ft. 10c
 Truffaut's Peony-flowered perfection, mixed, ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Truffaut's Peony-flowered perfection, white; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Victoria, mixed; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
 Victoria, White; ht. 1½ ft. 10c



Celosia Cristata, Glasgow Prize.

- Aster.** Washington, mixed; ht. 1½ ft. Per pkt. 10c
 Well known useful plants; invaluable for a display in the garden and also for cut flowers. The American Branching and Comet varieties are the favorites among florists. The Lady Aster is a new and distinct class with very narrow leaves and remarkable free flowering qualities, and is one of the finest for cutting purposes b.
Balsam. hh. Double Rose-flowered, mixed; ht. 2 ft. 10c
 Camellia-flowered, (See cut.) Mixed; ht. 2 ft. 10c
 Dwarf, mixed; ht. 1 ft. 5c
 Carnation-striped, mixed; ht. 2 ft. 10c
 Solferino. White, Lilac and Scarlet; ht. 2 ft. 10c
 Balsams, or "Touch Me Nots," are among the finest of our annuals, either for garden or pot culture. We offer none but the finest strains.
Bartonia Aurea. Yellow; ht. 1 ft. 5c

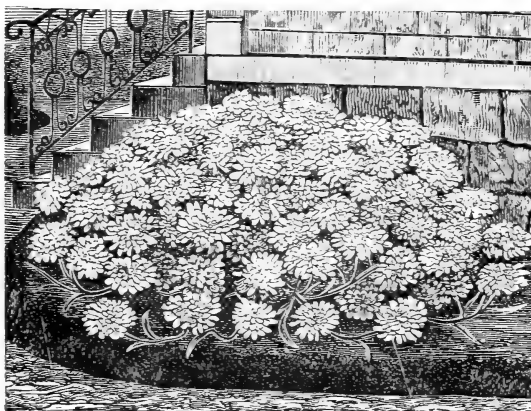


Camellia-flowered Balsam.

- Brachycome Iberidifolia.** Mixed; ht. ½ ft. 5c
 "Swan River Daisies." Free blooming plants, with Cineraria-like flowers. Native of Western Australia.
Browallia Elata. hh. Mixed; ht. 1½ ft. 10c
Cacalia Coccinea. Scarlet; ½ ft. 5c
 "Flora's Paint Brush," b.
Calandrinia Umbellata. Vivid crimson, Portulaca-like plants, fond of sunshine, well suited for rock work; ht. ¼ ft. 5c
Calceolaria Hybrida Superba. t. Beautifully blotched, mottled and striped; ht. 1½ ft. 50c

The seed we offer has been hybridized by the best cultivators, and is the most superb strain procurable. Sow in August.

	Per pkt.
Calendula Officinalis. "Meteor." Yellow, striped and bordered orange; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c
"Prince of Orange," ht. ¾ ft.....	5c
"Pot Marigolds." Of easy culture. b.	
Calliopsis Bicolor. Yellow and brown: ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Coronata. Yellow, large flowered; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Fine Mixed. All colors: ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Also called Coreopsis. b. (See Perennials.)	



Candytuft, White.

Candytuft. Carter's Carmine; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Purple, ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Rocket, white, ht. 1 ft.....	5c
White (See cut) ht. ¾ ft.....	5c
White, fragrant; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Fine mixed, all colors; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Good for bedding in masses. b.	

Catchfly. Fine mixed; ht. 1 ft. 5c

Celosia Cristata. hh. Empress, dwarf, crimson, splendid; ht. ¾ ft.....	15c
Glasgow Prize. (See cut on page 69.) Crimson; ht. 1 ft.....	15c
Finest mixed; ht. ¾ to 1 ft.....	10c
Pyramidalis. Mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Celosia Cristata is the Cockscorb. Celosia Pyramidalis is the feath- ered variety.	

Centaurea Cyanus. Emperor Wil- liam, sky blue; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Cyanus. White; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Cyanus. Red; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Cyanus. Dark blue; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Cyanus. Mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Chameleon. Flowers similar in shape to C. Margaritæ, but varying in color, from light yellow, or straw color, to pink and yellow, or light rose; ht. 1½ ft. b.....	15c
Margaritæ. (See cut.) Large, pure white flowers, about 2½ inches in diameter, with the edge petals beautifully tubed and twisted; ht. 1½ ft. b.....	15c

	Per pkt.
Centaurea Moschata. White; ht. 3 ft.....	5c
Moschata. Purple; ht. 3 ft.....	5c
Suaveolens. Yellow; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c
The last three mixed; ht. 1½ to 3 ft.....	5c
The Cyanus varieties are the well known Corn Flowers; b. The Moschata varieties and Suaveolens are the old fashioned Sweet Sultans; b.	

Centranthus. Mixed, various colors. Showy annuals, with valerian-like flowers, b; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Chrysanthemum Tricolor Album. White; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Tricolor Burrigeanum. (See cut.) White with crimson ring; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Tricolor Double Mixed. Various colors; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Tricolor W. E. Gladstone. Rich crimson; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Coronarium. Double white; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Coronarium. Double yellow; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
(See also perennials.) The annual Chrysan- themum is rapidly rising in favor, being showier than the Marguerite, and of di- verse colors. b.	

Cineraria Hybrida. t. Choice mixed; ht. 1 ft.....	50c
(See also perennials.) Valuable winter and spring flowering pot plants for window or greenhouse culture.	

Clarkia Elegans. Double rose; ht. 1½ ft....	5c
Pulchella. Purple; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c
Pulchella. Purple, double; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c
Fine Mixed. All kinds; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c



Centaurea Margaritæ.

	Per pkt.
Clintonia Pulehella. Blue, white and yellow; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Pretty for rock work.	
Collinsia Bicolor. (See cut.) Purple and white; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Convolvulus Minor. Mixed colors. Dwarf Morning Glory; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Corn Flower. (See Centaurea.)	
Cosmos. Pure white; ht 4 ft.....	5c
Pink; (See cut.) ht. 4 ft.....	5c
Purple; ht. 4 ft.....	5c
Fine Mixed; ht. 4 ft.....	5c
Mammoth Perfection. Mixed; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
New Hybrid. White; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
New Hybrid. Crimson; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
New Hybrid. Light pink; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
New Hybrid. Dark pink; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
Improved Yellow; ht. 3 ft.....	15c
Showy flowers of easy cultivation. b.	
Cosmidium Burridgeanum. Maroon and yellow; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Resembling Calliopsis. b.	
Datura Huberiana. hh. Double mixed; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
Echium Creticum. "Vipers' Bugloss." Scarlet; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
Eschscholtzia Californica. Yellow; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
"Golden West." Canary yellow and orange; ht. 1 ft.....	10c

	Per pkt.
White and carmine; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Orange; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Orange, double; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
White; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
White, double; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Rose Cardinal. Rose; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Mandarin. Orange and Mandarin red; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Fine mixed, all sorts; ht. 1 ft.....	5c



Cosmos, Pink.

The well known "California Poppy." The "Golden West" is a new variety, producing very large flowers, of a light canary yellow color, with an orange blotch at the base of each petal, forming a maltese cross in the center of the flower.

	Per pkt.
Eutoca. Mixed. Various colors; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. b.....	5c
Fenzlia Dianthiflora. Pink and white; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.....	15c
Gaura Lindheimeria. Rosy white; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
Fine for masses or mixed borders.	
Gilia Tricolor. Violet, yellow and white; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Dwarf sorts. Mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c



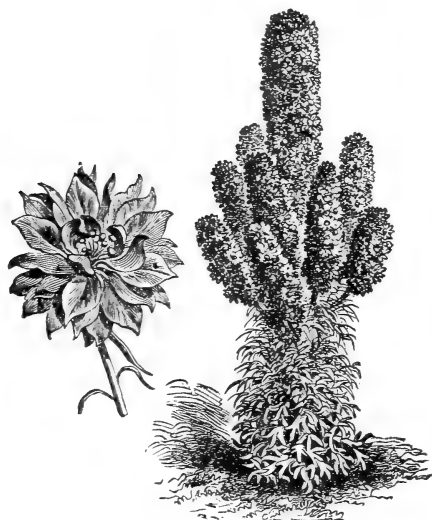
Collinsia Bicolor.

Godetia. Duchess of Albany. Large white; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
Gloriosa. Dark blood red, with satin lustre; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	5c
Lady Albemarle. Dark crimson; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
Rubicunda Splendens. Red; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
Amoena. Dark rose, native variety; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c



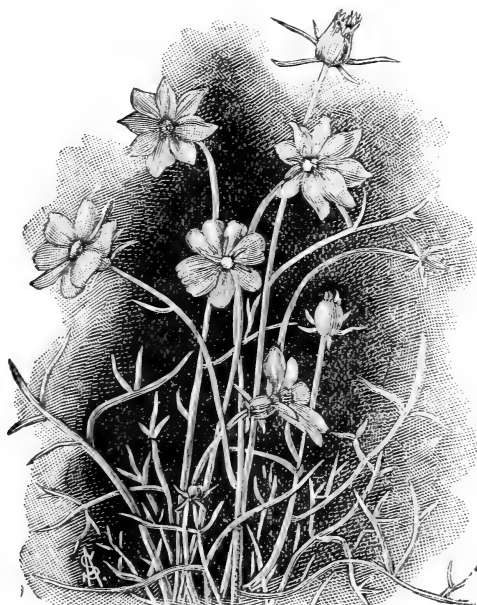
Chrysanthemum Tricolor Burridgeanum.

- Godetia.** The Bride. Crimson and white; Per pkt.
 ht. 1½ ft 5c
 Finest mixed; ht. 1½ ft 5c
 Splendid, profuse blooming annuals for
 borders and groups.



Larkspur. Dwarf Rocket.

- Gypsophila Muralis.** Rose; ht. ½ ft 5c
 Elegans. Rosy white; ht. 1½ ft 5c
 Very graceful. b. [See Perennials.]
Hawkweed. Mixed; ht. 1 ft 5c
Helianthus Californicus. Double, ht. 6 ft 5c
 Globosus Fistulosus. Double quilled; ht. 6 ft 5c
 Nanus. Dwarf, double; ht. 3 ft 5c
 Ornamental double varieties of the well-
 known Sunflower, good for backgrounds.



Leptosyne Stillmani.

- Hibiscus Africanus.** Yellow, with dark Per pkt.
 center; ht. 2 ft 5c
 [See also Perennials.]
Ice Plant. [Mesembryanthemum Crystalli-
 num.] White, trailer 5c
Kaulfussia Amelloides. Mixed; ht. 1 ft. 5c
 "Cape Marguerite." b.
Larkspur. Dwarf Rocket. (See cut.)
 Mixed; ht. 2 ft 5c
 Emperor. Azure blue; ht. 2½ ft 5c
 Emperor. Rose; ht. 2½ ft 5c
 Tall Stock-flowered, mixed; ht. 2½ ft 5c



Marigold, French.

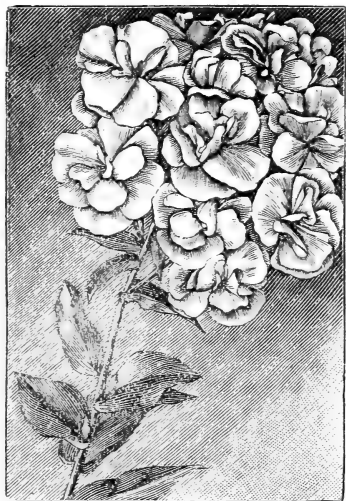
- Lavatera Trimestris.** Red; ht. 2 ft 5c
Leptosiphon Hybridus. Mixed; ht. ½ ft. 5c
Leptosyne Stillmani. (See Cut.) Yellow
 ht. 1 ft 15c
 A native of the Sierra Nevadas; of bushy
 compact habit, with graceful thinly cut
 foliage, and golden yellow blossoms over
 1½ inches in diameter, and fine for cut-
 ting purposes. b.



Mignonette.

- Limnanthes Douglassii.** Yellow; ht ½ ft. 5c
 Sometimes called "Yellow Nemophila."
Linaria Bipartita Splendida. Dark purple;
 ht. 1 ft 5c
 "Toad Flax." Small Snapdragon-like flow-
 ers; purple, flecked with gold. (See also
 Perennials.)
Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum, Scarlet; ht.
 1 ft 5c
 "Scarlet Flax." Unsurpassed for brilliancy
 and duration of bloom.

	Per pkt.
Lobelia Erinus Erecta. Blue; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Crystal Palace Compacta. Dark blue; ht. $\frac{1}{3}$ ft.....	10c
"Emperor William." Light blue, compact; ht. $\frac{1}{3}$ ft.....	10c
Pretty plants for edging or hanging baskets. (See also Perennials.)	



Phlox Drummondii, Double Yellow.

Love Lies Bleeding. Crimson; ht. 2 ft.	5c
(Amaranthus Caudatus.)	
Lupinus. Mixed annual varieties. b. ht. 2 to 3 ft.....	5c
Nanus. Dwarf, blue; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
(See also Perennials.)	



Phlox Drummondii, Rose.

Malope Grandiflora Purpurea. Redish purple; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Marigold. African, Lemon-colored; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
African, Orange; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
African, Mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
French, Dwarf. Orange; ht. 1 ft.....	5c

	Per pkt.
Marigold. French, Dwarf Striped; ht. 1 ft	5c
French, Legion of Honor, golden yellow, marked with velvety brown; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	5c
French, Tall striped; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
French, Mixed. (See cut.) ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Favorite showy plants for mixed borders. (See also Calendula.)	

Matthiola Bicornis. Purple; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
The Night-scented Stock. Fragrant.	
Mesembryanthemum Tricolor. Purple rose and white, trailer.....	5c
"Dew Plant," for edging, or rockwork.	
Mignonette, Sweet. (See cut.) Greenish white; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
Large flowering, greenish white; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft....	5c
Compact dwarf; ht. $\frac{1}{3}$ ft.....	10c
Golden Queen; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Machet, fine for pot culture; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Miles's hybrid spiral, very large spikes; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Parson's White, fine long spikes; ht. 1 ft....	10c
The last four kinds are extra fine. b.	

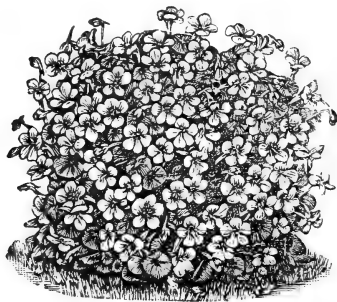


Nasturtium, Crimson.

Nasturtium, Tom Thumb. Chamel-eon. A new variety producing flowers of different colors on the same plant; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Cloth of Gold. Light scarlet, yellow foliage, ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Dark Crimson. (See cut); ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Empress of India. Dark leaves and crimson flowers; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	10c
Golden King, dark foliage; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
King of Tom Thumbs. Dark foliage, scarlet flowers; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
King Theodore. Nearly black; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Ladybird. Orange yellow, red spots; ht. 1 ft.	10c
Pearl. White; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Ruby King. Light ruby red; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Scarlet; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Yellow; ht. 1 ft.....	5c

	Per pkt.
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb. Finest mixed; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Lilliput. (See cut.) A new and distinct class, in every respect smaller than the Tom Thumbs. Flowers of various colors; ht. ½ ft.	10c
(For Tall Nasturtiums, see Climbing Plants.)	

Nemophila Insignis. Beautiful sky blue, "Baby Blue Eyes;" ht. ½ ft.....	5c
Maculata. Large, white with purple blotch; ht. ½ ft.....	5c
Fine mixed; ht. ½ ft.....	5c
"Love Grove." Charming California annuals for borders.	



Nasturtium, Lilliput.

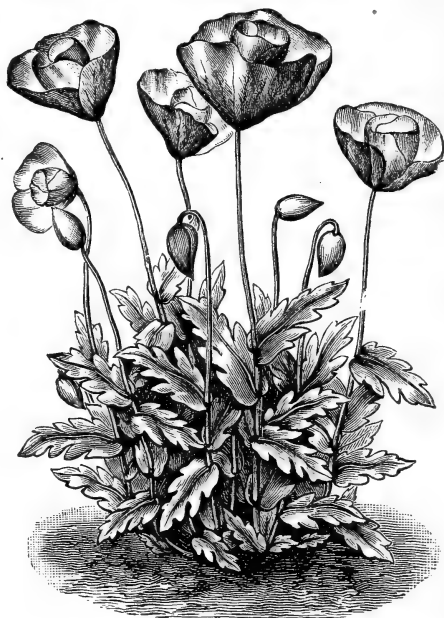
Nicotiana Affinis. Ornamental tobacco. Large, white and fragrant; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
Nigella Damascena. Double, lavender blue; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
"Love in a Mist" or "Devil in the Bush." Singular flowers, the upper petals being reflexed to resemble horns. b.	
Nolana. Fine mixed, trailer.....	5c
Oxyura Chrysanthemoides. Yellow and white; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Pansy. (See list of Perennials.)	
Perilla Nankinensis. hh. Very dark leaves; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c



Phlox Drummondii, Large Flowering.

Phlox Drummondii. White; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Double White; ht. 1 ft.....	15c

	Per pkt.
Phlox Drummondii. Double Yellow. (See cut on page 73.) ht. 1 ft.....	15c
Bright Scarlet; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Red, with white eye; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Rose, striped white. (See cut on page 73) ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Pink; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Fine mixed; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Large flowering, fine mixed. (See cut.) ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Very dwarf, Fireball, brilliant scarlet; ht. ½ ft.....	10c
Very dwarf, extra fine, mixed; ht. ½ ft.....	10c
Cuspidata. "Star Phlox," mixed; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Well known showy plants for bedding.	



Tulip Poppy.

Platystemon Californicus. Yellow; ht. ¾ ft.....	5c
Poppy. Carnation, double white; ht. 2 to 3 ft.....	5c
Carnation, double mixed; ht. 2 to 3 ft.....	5c
Danebrog. Scarlet. Blotched white; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
French, or Ranunculus-fl'd. Mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Mikado. White and crimson, double, fringed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Peony-flowered, fine mixed; ht. 2 to 3 ft.....	5c
Shirley, mixed; a distinct race, fine; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Tulip. (Papaver glaucum.) Scarlet. (See cut.) ht. 1¼ ft.....	10c
Umbrosum. Double, scarlet crimson; ht. 1½ ft.....	10c
[See also list of Perennials.]	
Portulaca. Single. Yellow; ht. ½ ft.....	5c
White; ht. ½ ft.....	5c
Scarlet; ht. ½ ft.....	5c
Crimson; ht. ½ ft.....	5c
Mixed; ht. ½ ft.....	5c

	Per pkt.
Portulaca. Double, white; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Golden; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Pink; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Scarlet; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Mixed, finest quality; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c

For exhibiting a display of dazzling brilliancy the Portulaca is unrivalled. It revels in sunshine, and will stand quite a degree of drought.

Ricinus Cambodgensis. Leaves and stems nearly black, very fine; ht. 5 ft.....	5c
Sanguineus. Blood red foliage; ht. 6 ft.....	5c
Ornamental Castor Beans.	

Salpiglossis. hh. Finest tall mixed; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Flowers are somewhat like Petunias, with veined, velvety surface. b.

Sanvitalia Procumbens. Single yellow, trailer.....	5c
Double yellow, trailer.....	5c

Profuse blooming trailing plants for beds, rock-work, etc. Sometimes called the "Trailing Sunflower."

Saponaria Calabrica. Pink; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
The Calabrian Pink or "Soapwort."	

Schizanthus Pinnatus. Blue; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
Grahami. Lilac and yellow; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c
Finest mixed; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	5c

Of much interest and beauty, the flowers being beautifully marked, after the style of some orchids.



Stocks, Dwarf Bouquet.

Senecio , or Jacobea. Double mixed; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
----------------------------------------------------------	-----

"American Groundsel." Showy flowers, succeeding well in any soil. b.

Silene Pendula Compacta. Red; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	5c
Compacta, double, red; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	5c
Fine for bedding or edging.	

Statice Suworowi. Bright rose, large spikes, b. ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
[See also perennials.]	

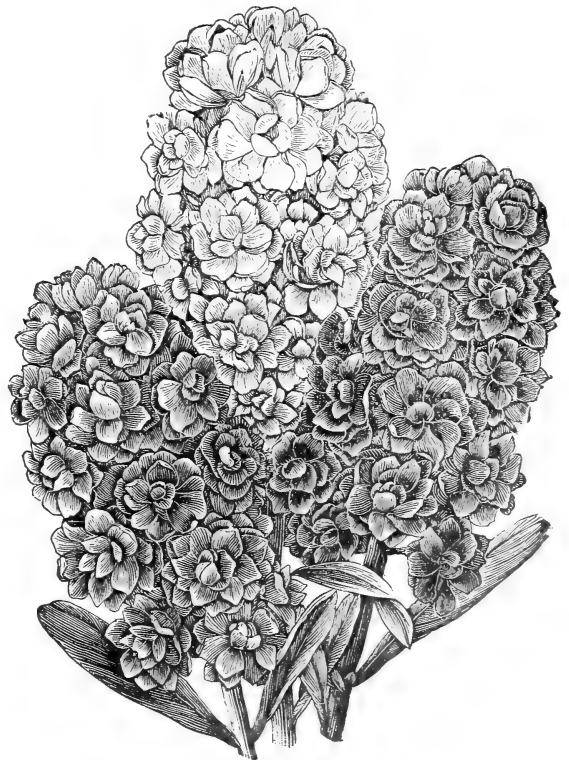
Stocks, Ten Weeks. (See cut.)	
Dwarf Bouquet. Finest mixed; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Large Flowered. Blood red; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Large Flowered. Light blue; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Large Flowered. White; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Large Flowered. (See cut.) Finest mixed, ht. 1 ft.....	10c

	Per pkt.
Stocks. Giant Perfection. Fiery crimson; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Giant Perfection. Flesh color; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Giant Perfection. Light blue; ht. 2 ft.....	15c



Torenia Fournieri.

Giant Perfection. Dark blue; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Giant Perfection. White; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Giant Perfection. Mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Princess Alice. (Cut and Come Again.) White; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c



Stocks, Large Flowered.



Zinnia, Mammoth Double.

- Per pkt.
- Stocks.** Wallflower Leaved. Finest mixed;
ht. 1 ft. 15c
- Wallflower Leaved Snowflake. Pure white;
ht. 1 ft. 15c

[For Intermediate, Brompton and other Stocks, see Perennials.] The Stocks offered above are the finest obtainable. The seed is saved from pot grown plants, and may be relied upon to produce nearly all double flowers. The Princess Alice and Giant Perfection varieties are the finest for cutting purposes. b.

Sunflower. See Helianthus.

Sweet Sultan. See Centaurea.

Sweet Peas. See list of climbers.

Tagetes Signata Pumila. Yellow striped brown, fine for bedding; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 5c

Torenia Fournieri. t. (See cut on page 75.)
Violet with lilac and yellow; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 15c

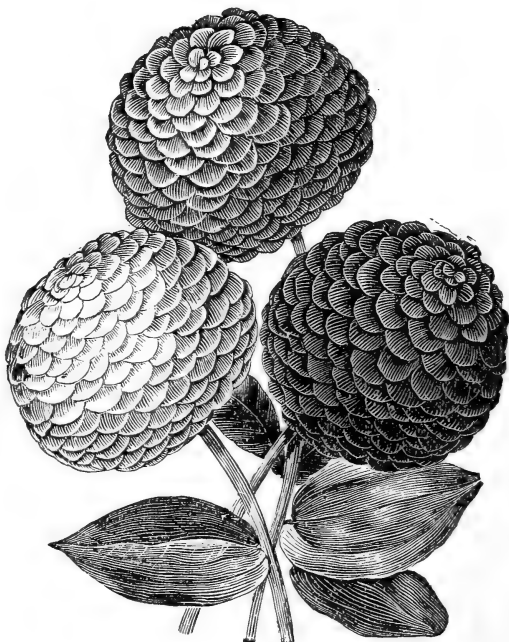
A valuable plant for pots, baskets or borders.

Venus' Looking Glass. Blue; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft 5c
Pretty bell-shaped flowers, blooming profusely, well adapted for edgings and hanging baskets.

Venus' Navelwort. White; ht. 1 ft.. 5c

- Per pkt.
- Virginian Stock.** Red; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft 5c
Virginian Stock. White; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.. 5c
Virginian Stock. Mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.. 5c
- Viscaria** Coelirosea. "Rose of Heaven," pink; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 5c
Elegans Pieta. Rose and scarlet;
ht. 1 ft. 5c
Oculata. Rose, dark eye; ht. 1 ft.. 5c
- Whitlavia** Grandiflora. Violet;
ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5c
Gloxinioides. White and blue; ht.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5c
- Zinnia.** (See cut.) Finest double mixed; ht. 2 ft. 5c
Dwarf double, mixed; ht. 1 ft.... 5c
Mammoth dbl. mxd (see cut); ht. 3 ft 10c
Haageana, fl. pl. double yellow;
ht. 1 ft. 10c
"Youth and Old Age." Of great beauty and variety of color. b.

It is now an acknowledged fact the world over, that California-grown seeds are of better quality and retain their vitality longer than those grown in other climates. Therefore, buy your seeds direct from California.



Zinnia, Double.

"The growing of seeds demands the nicest skill and the closest fellowship with plants. It is a business which demands much care and pains, and its promoters must be students. It is one of the most special and difficult of all agricultural operations."—[U. S. Department of Agriculture Year Book.

In this connection let it be distinctly understood that the Germain Fruit Co. are professional seedsmen—growers as well as sellers—of long experience and recognized standing among growers and dealers. When planting their superior California-grown seeds better crops and better returns are the results—a consideration which no soil tiller can afford to ignore.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

These are greatly admired and highly prized for winter bouquets. They should be cut when partially expanded, and hung with the heads downward until thoroughly dry. a.—Annual. p.—Perennial.

	Per pkt.
Acroclinium. a. Single white; ht. 1 ft	5c
Pink, ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Mixed; ht. 1 ft	5c



Acroclinium, Double Pink.

Double white, fifty per cent double flowers; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Double Pink. (See cut.) Fifty per cent double flowers; ht. 1 ft.....	10c



Globe Amaranthus.

	Per pkt.
Ammobium alatum. a. White; ht. 1 ft	5c
Globe Amaranthus. a. Purple; ht. 1 ft	5c
White; ht. 1 ft	5c
Fine Mixed. (See cut); ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Gnaphalium Leontopodium. p. White; ht. ½ ft	15c
The true "Alpine Edelweiss."	



Helichrysum, Double.

Helichrysum. (Straw Flower.) a. Tall double pink; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Tall double white; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Tall double mixed (see cut); ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Rhodanthe Maculata. a. Pink; ht. 1 ft	10c
Alba. White; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Manglesii. Bright rose; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Mixed; ht. 1 ft	10c
Xeranthemum. a. Double mixed; ht. 2 ft	5c

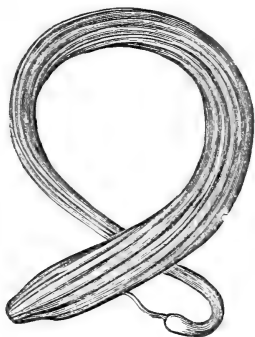
ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND CUCURBITACEAE.

These are nearly all Climbing Annuals, with curious grotesque fruits. When dried many of the shells may be utilized for various purposes, as for dippers, drinking utensils, troughs, etc. They grow rapidly in hot weather, and are very useful for screening unsightly objects. hh a.

	Per pkt.
Abobra Viridiflora. Greenish flowers; a tuberous perennial gourd, with pretty scarlet fruits; ht. 6 ft.....	10c

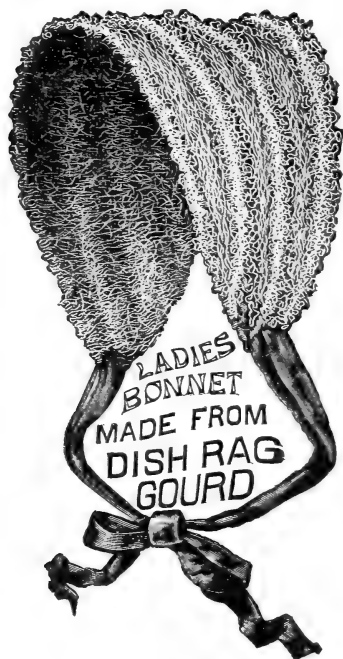
	Per pkt.
Bryonopsis Laciniosa Erythrocarpa. Very ornamental, with pleasing cut foliage, and bright colored fruits; ht. 5 ft.....	10c

	Per pkt.
Cucumber, Snake. (<i>Cucumis flexuosus</i> .)	
See cut.) ht. 6 ft.....	10c
Wild. Very curious; ht. 4 ft.....	10c



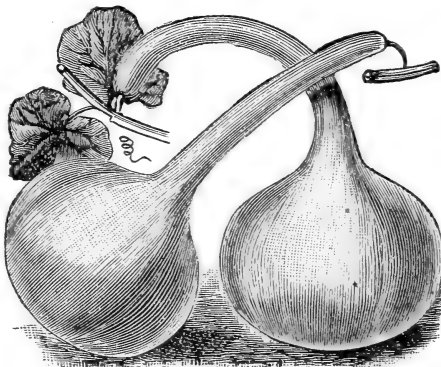
Snake Cucumber.

Gourd. Bottle-shaped. White flowers; ht.	
10 ft.....	10c
Calabash-shaped; ht. 10 ft.....	10c
Dipper. (See Cut.) ht. 10 ft.....	10c



Dish Rag. When properly prepared this is very serviceable in many ways; ht. 6 ft.... 10c

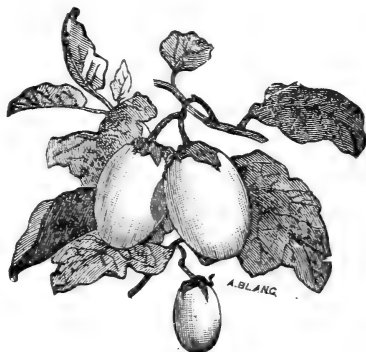
	Per pkt.
Gourd. Egg-shaped "Nest Egg;" (See cut.)	
ht. 10 ft.....	10c
Gooseberry, smallest; ht. 6 ft.....	10c
Hercules' Club. Fruits 7 to 8 ft. in length;	
ht. 15 ft.....	10c
Orange-shaped, (Mock Orange;) ht. 15 ft....	10c
Pear-shaped; ht. 10 ft.....	10c



Dipper Gourd.

Serpent. (<i>Trichosanthes Colubrina</i> .) Very long and coiled; ht. 10 ft.....	10c
Sugar Trough. Enormous, holding several gallons; ht. 15 ft.....	10c
Momordica Balsamina. "Balsam Apple;" ht. 6 ft.....	10c
Charantia. "Balsam Pear;" ht. 5 ft.....	10c
The Momordicas are very handsome. The fruits burst when ripe, exposing the bright orange scarlet interior, which resembles a handsome flower.	

Ornamental Gourds. Finest mixed kinds. 10c



Egg-Shaped Gourd.

SEEDS OF CLIMBING PLANTS.

a.—Annual. p.—Perennial.

	Per pkt.
Adlumia Cirrhosa. p. Pink; ht. 8 ft.....	10c
The graceful "Allegheny Vine," also called "Mountain Fringe."	
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. p. Good foliage; ht. 50 ft.....	10c

	Per pkt.
Veitchii. p. (Japan Ivy;) ht. 50 ft.....	10c
The well known "Virginia Creeper."	
Antigonon Leptopus. p. Rose.....	15c
One of the most elegant climbers known.	
Native of Mexico. (Rosa de Montana.)	

Aristolochia Elegans. hhp. Chocolate and purple; ht. 30 ft..... 10c
 Siph. p. Yellow and brown; ht. 40 ft..... 10c
 The latter is called the "Dutchman's Pipe."
 Very odd looking and interesting.

Balloon Vine, hha. White and green; ht. 8 ft..... 5c
 Bears a pretty inflated capsule.

Bignonia Radicans. p. Orange scarlet; ht. 15 ft..... 10c



Cypress Vine.

Kämpferii. p. Purple; ht. 15 ft..... 10c
Stans. (Tecoma). p. Orange. distinct foliage; ht. 10 ft..... 15c
Tweediana. p. Bright yellow, trumpet vine. Evergreen; ht. 20 ft..... 10c
 "Trumpet Vines," sometimes classed with Tecomas, robust, hardy climbers. Very ornamental.

Canary Bird Flower. hha. Yellow; ht. 8 ft..... 10c
 (Tropæolum Peregrinum.) A charming annual vine, with delicate foliage.

Clematis Flammula, p. White; ht. 10 ft. 10c
 Viticella, p. Purple; ht. 10 ft..... 10c
 Jackman's New Hybrids, p. Mixed; ht. 10 ft..... 25c
 The "Virgin's Bower," well known profuse blooming climbers. The seed requires several months to germinate.

Clanthus Puniceus, p. Bright scarlet; ht. 6 ft..... 15c
 "New Zealand Glory Pea." A very handsome climber.

Clitoria Ternatea, hhp. Blue; ht. 6 ft..... 15c

Cobaea Scandens, p. Purple; ht. 20 ft..... 10c
 Alba, p. White; ht. 20 ft..... 10c
 Macrostemma, p. Yellowish green, tipped with violet; stamens of enormous length; ht. 15 ft..... 15c
 Rapid growing climbers, with bell-shaped flowers.

Convolvulus Major, a. Blue; ht. 10 ft.... 5c
 Crimson; ht. 10 ft..... 5c
 Pink; ht. 10 ft..... 5c
 Striped; ht. 10 ft..... 5c
 White; ht. 10 ft..... 5c
 Mixed; ht. 10 ft..... 5c
 Aureus Superbus. Yellow. Very fine and rare; ht. 8 ft..... 15c
 The well-known "Morning Glories."

Cypress Vine. Scarlet, hha. (See cut.)
 ht. 8 ft..... 5c
 White, hha. ht. 8 ft..... 5c
 Mixed; ht. 8 ft..... 5c
 (Ipomœa Quamoclit.) Well known climbers, with handsome delicate foliage.

Dolichos Lablab, hha. Mixed; ht. 8 ft..... 5c
 Lignosus, p. "Australian Pea Vine," rose and purple, one of the best climbers, for a hot, dry climate; ht. 15 ft..... 10c

Eccremocarpus Scaber, p. Orange; ht. 6 ft..... 10c
 Very valuable to cover trellises.

Humulus Japonicus, a. ht. 20 ft..... 10c
 (Japanese Hop.) A beautiful climber, which may be sown in open ground in spring, attaining immense proportions in a short time.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory, hha. Mixed, all colors, very large; ht. 30 ft..... 10c

Ipomœa, Heavenly Blue, hha. Light blue; ht. 15 ft..... 10c
 Learii. "Blue Moon-flower," splendid, p; ht. 25 ft..... 10c
 Mexicana Grandiflora Alba. "True White Moon-flower," hhp. ht. 15 ft..... 15c

Kennedya Bimaculata Grandiflora, p. Purple; ht. 10 ft..... 15c

Lathyrus Latifolius, p. Mixed, rose and white; ht. 6 ft..... 5c
 The "Everlasting Pea."

Loasa Aurantiaca, hha. Golden yellow; ht. 6 ft..... 10c
 The "Chilian Nettle" plant, with beautiful and interesting flowers. Must be handled with gloves, as the leaves sting.

Lonicera Tartarica, p. (Tartarian Honey-suckle.) Rose; ht. 6 ft..... 10c

Mandevillea Suaveolens, p. White; ht. 15 ft..... 10c
 "Chili Jasmine." Very fragrant.

Maurandia, hhp. White; ht. 8 ft..... 10c
 Purple; ht. 8 ft..... 10c
 Fine mixed; ht. 8 ft..... 10c

Mina Lobata. (See cut on page 80.) Red, yellow and white, ta. ht. 15 ft..... 10c
 Sanguinea. Blood red, ta. ht. 15 ft..... 10c
 Very showy, great favorites in this section.

Per pkt.

Nasturtium, Tall. (See cut.) Chameleon. A new variety, producing flowers of different colors on the same plant; ht. 6 ft.	10c
Dark crimson; ht. 6 ft.	5c
King Theodore. Dark maroon, dark leaves, extra fine; ht. 6 ft.	5c
Orange; ht. 6 ft.	5c
Pearl. Creamy white; ht. 6 ft.	5c
Scarlet: ht. 6 ft.	5c



Nasturtium, Tall Chameleon.

Vesuvius. Salmon rose, dark leaved, splendid; ht. 6 ft.	10c
Yellow; ht. 6 ft.	10c
Finest mixed; ht. 6 ft.	5c

Per pkt.

Passiflora Cardinalis , hhp. Scarlet; ht. 8 ft.	25c
Cerulea, p. Blue; ht. 8 ft.	10c
Edulis. Edible, p. Mauve; ht. 8 ft.	10c
Fulgens. Red, hhp. ht. 8 ft.	15c
Princeps coccinea. Scarlet, hhp. ht. 6 ft.	25c
Quadrangularis, hhp. (Macrocarpa.) "Large Granadilla;" ht. 10 ft.	25c
Trifasciata, hhp. Three angled stem, edible; ht. 8 ft.	25c
Fine mixed; ht. 6 to 8 ft.	10c

The above collection comprises all the most beautiful and useful varieties of "Passion Flowers."



Mina Lobata.

Phaseolus Caracalla . hhp. Lilac, purple and white; the "Snail Vine," very beautiful and interesting; ht. 8 ft.	10c
Smilax . p. Bulb; white; very useful for festooning, etc.; ht. 6 ft.	10c
Sollya Heterophylla . hhp. "Climbing Blue Bell." A pretty climber, with charming intense blue flowers; ht. 6 ft.	15c

Special Offer of California-Grown Flower Seeds in Collections.

These are put up in small separate packets, each labeled with the name or color, and all enclosed in a larger envelope labeled with name and number of varieties contained therein.

No. 1—25 fine varieties of California-grown flower seeds, \$1.
 No. 2—12 varieties of California-grown flower seeds, 50c.
 No. 3—12 beautiful varieties, trailing and climb'g plants, 50c.
 No. 4—6 beautiful varieties, trailing and climbing plants, 25c.
 No. 5—6 fine varieties of everlasting flowers, 25c.

No. 6—6 choice varieties of Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, 25c.
 No. 7—6 choice varieties of tall or climbing Nasturtiums, 25c.
 No. 8—4 beautiful varieties of Ornamental Gourds, 25c.
 No. 9—5 grand varieties of Passion Flowers, 25c.
 No. 10—5 grand varieties of Tacsonias, 50c.



Selection
OF
THE BEST
SWEET PEAS

SWEET PEAS.

- Alice Eckford.** Blush pink standard, flushed apricot, wings white.
- America.** White ground, striped with blood red.
- Aurora.** White striped and flaked with orange salmon, very large.
- Blanche Burpee.** Pure white, very large.
- Blanche Ferry.** Pink and white.
- Captain of the Blues.** Purple and light blue.
- Captivation.** Light magenta or claret color.
- Celestial.** Wings silvery lavender, standards delicate lavender blue.
- Countess of Aberdeen.** Soft pink, very fine.
- Countess of Powis.** Glowing orange, suffused with lavender.
- Countess of Radnor, Improved.** (New Countess.) Pure light lavender, very large.
- Crown Jewel.** Creamy white veined and tinted with rose.
- Daybreak.** White ground watered with crimson scarlet.
- Dorothy Tennant.** Deep rosy mauve.
- Emily Eckford.** Standard light reddish mauve, wings porcelain blue.
- Emily Henderson.** Pure white, splendid.
- Firefly.** Crimson scarlet, extra fine.
- Golden Gleam.** Deep primrose yellow, large.
- Gray Friar.** Beautiful watered purple on white ground.
- Her Majesty.** Soft rosy pink, very large.
- Katherine Tracy.** Brilliant pink, a grand flower.
- Ramona.** White, striped and splashed with delicate pink.
- Senator.** White ground, striped with chocolate.
- Stanley.** Rich dark maroon, the best dark variety.
- Venus.** Salmon buff, shaded with pink.
- The above varieties 5c per pkt.; 50c per dozen pkts.; 15c per oz.; 35c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1 lb. The whole collection of 35 varieties, 1 pkt. of each, mailed free for \$1.25.
- California Large Flowering Mixed.**
From 20 named varieties, 5c per pkt.; 10c per oz.; 25c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 75c lb.

Lady Penzance. Standard orange-pink, wings deep pink.

Lottie Eckford. White suffused and edged with lavender.

Lovely. Shell pink, very large, extra fine.

Mars. Fiery crimson, deepening with age.

Monarch. Deep purplish maroon.

Mrs. Eckford. Delicate primrose yellow.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. Bright rose striped on white ground.

Peach Blossom. Salmon pink, wings soft pink.

Prima Donna. Soft pink, extra fine.

Princess of Wales. White, striped with mauve.

CUPID OR DWARF SWEET PEAS.

While these cannot properly be classed under the heading of Climbers, we have placed them here in order to have our Sweet Peas under one list, and thus render it more convenient for our customers in selecting varieties. They grow from 6 to 10 inches high making dwarf compact plants, often spreading over an area of from 12 to 15 inches, and will be found very valuable for bedding purposes. The flowers are fully as large as the ordinary Sweet Peas and produced in great abundance.

Alice Eckford Cupid. Standards creamy white, suffused with soft pink, wings silvery white, flushed with pink in the center. Per pkt. 15c.

Beauty Cupid. Standard rose, shading to white at the edges and lightly striped with carmine at the base, wings rosy carmine. Per pkt. 15c.

Pink Cupid. Standards bright rose pink, wings white or light pink. Per pkt. 10c.

Primrose Cupid. Pale primrose or creamy white. Per pkt. 15c.

White Cupid. Pure white, very fine. Per pkt. 5c.

One pkt. each of the above 5 varieties mailed free for 50c.

	Per pkt.
Tacsonia , hhp. Exoniensis. Light red;	
ht. 6 ft.	15c
Ignea. Fiery red; ht. 6 ft.	15c
Van Volxemi. Dazzling scarlet; ht. 6 ft.	15c
Mollissima. Pink; ht. 6 ft.	15c
Mixed; ht. 6 ft.	10c
Beautiful climbers, resembling <i>Passifloras</i> in foliage and flowers, colors varying from pink to crimson. Very ornamental.	
Thunbergia Alata. hha. Mixed. White and yellow; ht. 6 ft.	10c
Free bloomers of rapid growth; flowers of white and yellow shades, with striking black centers.	

	Per pkt.
Tropaeolum Lobbianum. Spitfire. a. Vivid scarlet; ht. 6 ft.	5c
Finest mixed. a. All colors; ht. 6 ft.	5c
Useful climbers, which may be pegged down and used for bedding purposes. May also be grown in pots for winter flowering. Colors dazzlingly brilliant.	
Wistaria Sinensis. p. Light blue; ht. 50 ft.	15c
A charming old fashioned hardy climber, producing its pale blue flowers in large clusters in early spring.	

PERENNIALS.

	Per Pkt.
Alyssum Saxatile. Beautiful yellow; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	5c
Fine for borders or rock work. b.	
Anchusa Capensis. Azure blue; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5c
"Cape Alkanet" free blooming biennial. b.	
Anemone Coronaria. (See cut.) Mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10c
The "Windflower." Beautiful early spring flowering plants.	
Antirrhinum Majus. Tall mixed; ht. 2 ft.	5c
Dwarf, mixed; ht. 1 ft.	5c
Tom Thumb, mixed; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	5c
"Snapdragons," hardy perennials, flowering the first year, unsurpassed for borders. b.	
Aquilegia Chrysantha. Yellow; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10c
Double mixed hybrids, very fine; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10c
Single mixed; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5c
"Columbines." Handsome hardy perennials, indispensable as decorative border plants. b.	
Arabis Alpina. White; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5c
"Rock Cress," useful for rockwork.	
Asperula Odorata. White; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10c
"Woodruff," very fragrant.	
Aster. Perennial varieties, finest mixed, "Michæmas Daisies;" ht. 3 ft.	10c
Auricula. Finest English hybrids; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	25c
From the finest collection. Fine deep colors, variously margined. Good for pot culture.	

	Per pkt.
Begonia. t. Tuberous rooted, single, splendid mixed; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	50c



Anemone Coronaria.

- Begonia.** Rex. Ornamental leaved, finest mixed; ht. 1 ft. 50c
- Splendid decorative plants, suitable for pot culture. The tubers of the first named variety should be shaken out of the pots and kept in a dry, warm place during the winter.



Bellis Perennis.

- Bellis Perennis.** fl. pl. (See cut.) Mixed double, fine; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 10c
- Longfellow. Large rose; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 15c
- Quilled. Mixed, fine; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 15c
- Snowball, double white; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 15c
- Double red; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 15c
- The popular double English Daisies. Very useful for edgings.

- Bocconia Japonica.** White; ht. 4 ft. 10c
- Cordata. Buff; ht. 6 to 10 ft. 15c
- Very ornamental, planted as single specimens, or in groups on lawns.

- Cactus.** Finest mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. 15c
- Saved from the best and most distinct species.

- Campanula Carpatia.** Blue; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5c
- Pyramidalis. Blue; ht. 3 ft. 5c
- Fine mixed perennial; ht. 1 to 3 ft. 5c
- [See also "Canterbury Bells."]
- "Bell Flowers." Hardy plants, well suited for mixed borders.

- Canna.** New French hybrids, mixed; ht. 4 ft. 10c
- Handsome plants for lawn decoration and for back grounds. Soak the seed in tepid water for twenty-four hours before sowing.

- Canterbury Bells.** Single blue; ht. 2 ft. 5c
- Single White; ht. 2 ft. 5c
- Single Rose; ht. 2 ft. 5c
- Single mixed; ht. 2 ft. 5c
- Double White; ht. 2 ft. 10c
- Double Rose; ht. 2 ft. 10c

- Canterbury Bells.** Double Blue; ht. 2 ft. 10c
- Double Mixed; ht. 2 ft. 10c
- Calycanthemum mixed; ht. 2 ft. 10c

Very handsome border perennials of great utility, and deservedly popular favorites.

The last two kinds are of great beauty, the calyx being of the same color as the flower. They are called "Hose in Hose," or "Cup and Saucer," Canterbury Bells, b.

- Carnation.** Finest German mixed; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 25c
- Redondo mixed; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 15c
- Perpetual, or Tree, very fine; ht. 2 ft. 25c
- Grenadin; early dwarf, red; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 15c
- Marguerite mixed. (See cut.) Will commence flowering within four months from the time of coming up; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 15c
- Our collection comprises the most richly scented and beautifully marked varieties, b.

- Centaurea Candidissima.** White foliage; ht. 1 ft. 10c
- Gymnocarpa; ht. 1 ft. 10c
- The "Dusty Miller." Fine plants for ribbon beds or borders.

- Cerastium Tomentosum.** White leaves, trailer 15c
- "Jerusalem Star." Useful for edgings and rock work.

- Chrysanthemum Frutescens.** White yellow-eye (Paris Daisy;) ht. 2 ft. 10c
- Indicum (Chinese,) mixed; ht. 3 ft. 10c
- Nanum (Pompone,) mixed; ht. 2 ft. 10c
- Japonicum (Japanese,) mixed; ht. 3 ft. 10c
- Chrysanthemum Frutescens is the well-known "Paris Daisy," or "Marguerite." The other kinds are the Chinese and Japanese varieties, so extensively grown and used during the fall month. b.

- Cineraria Maritima Candidissima;** ht. 1 ft. 10c
- Silvery foliage, very useful for ribbon beds and borders.



Marguerite Carnation.

Per pkt.

Clanthus Dampierii. Scarlet with black center; ht. 4 ft 15c
The Australian "Desert Pea." A magnificent flower. Water sparingly after sowing.

Coleus. t. Finest mixed; ht. 2 ft 15c
New large leaved, very fine; ht. 2 ft 25c
Ornamental decorative leaved plants, fine for house decoration or sub-tropical gardening.

Convolvulus Mauritanicus. Lavender.
Trailer 10c
Hardy perennial for hanging baskets with flowers of bright metallic lustre.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. (See cut.) Yellow; ht. 2 ft 10c
A native plant, with lance-shaped leaves and showy bright flowers 2 or 3 inches in diameter. b.

Cuphea Platycentra. Scarlet and black; ht. 2 ft 10c
The "Cigar Plant," pretty tubular flowers.

Cyclamen Persicum. hh. bulb. (See cut.) Fine mixed, white and pink; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft 25c
Persicum Giganteum. hh. bulb. Fine mixed, white and pink; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft 25c
Charming winter flowering house plants. Our seed is the finest strain.

Daisy. See Bellis.



Cyclamen Persicum.

Dahlia. hh. Large flowered, double, best quality mixed; ht. 5 ft 15c
Cactus. Mixed colors; ht. 4 ft 15c
Pompone. Small bouquet, mixed; ht. 4 ft 15c
Single mixed; ht. 5 ft 10c
The Cactus and Single Dahlias are becoming very popular. b.



Coreopsis Lanceolata.

Per pkt.
Delphinium Cashmerianum. Dark blue
ht. 4 ft 10c
Cardinale. (Scarlet Larkspur.) Bright scarlet; ht. 5 ft 10c
Elatum. Mixed. (Bee Larkspur.) ht. 3 ft. 5c
Formosum. Bright blue; ht. 4 ft 10c
Hybridum. Double, extra choice mixed; ht. 3 ft 15c
"Perennial Larkspurs." Fine border plants of brilliant colors.

Dianthus Chinensis. Double mixed; ht. 1 ft 10c
Heddewigii. Fine mixed; ht. 1 ft 10c
Heddewigii. Crimson Belle, dark crimson; ht. 1 ft 10c



Dianthus Diadematus.

- Per pkt.
- Dianthus** *Diadematus*. "Double Diadem Pink." (See cut); ht. 1 ft. 10c
- Laciniatus*. Single mixed; ht. 1 ft. 10c
- Laciniatus*. (See cut.) Double mixed; ht. 1 ft. 10c
- Imperialis*. (Double Imperial Pink.) Mixed; ht. 1 ft. 10c
- Hybridus*. Double mixed; ht. 1 ft. 10c
- "China Pinks." Very free flowering and showy. b.
- Digitalis** *Gloxinioides*. Fine mixed; ht. 3 ft. 5c
- "Foxgloves," bearing fine spikes of variously spotted and blotched flowers for borders and shrubbery.
- Dodecatheon** *Media*. Lilac; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 10c
- "American Cowslip." Fine for rock work, etc.



Dianthus Laciniatus, Double.

- Echeveria** *Metallica*. Red; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 25c
- "Live-for-Ever." Handsome, succulent plant for edgings, with metallic lustre on leaves.
- Erpetion** *Reniforme*. (*Viola Hederacea*.) Blue; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 25c
- "Australian Pansy," a pretty tufted plant with kidney-shaped leaves and blue flowers, rare and curious.
- Erythrina** *Crista Galli*. Dark red; ht. 6 ft. 25c
- "Coral Tree." Handsome decorative plant for shrubbery, etc.
- Evening Primrose**. Yellow; ht. 3 ft. 5c
- Very showy for mixed borders and shrubbery.
- Ferns**. All species mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 15c
- Saved from the choicest varieties.
- Forget-Me-Not**. See *Myosotis*.
- Fraxinella**. Red; ht. 2 ft. 10c
- The "Burning Bush," very handsome. The seed is slow to germinate.

- Per pkt.
- French Honeysuckle**. Red and white mixed; ht. 3 ft. 5c
- Hedysarum** *Coronarum*. Hardy, profuse blooming. Succeeds well near the seaside. Not to be confounded with the climbing Honeysuckle, as it is quite a distinct species.



Fuchsia, Double.

- Fuchsia** *Hybrida*. hh. Single, finest mixed, ht. 3 ft. 25c
- Double, finest mixed; (See cut.) ht. 3 ft. 25c
- Favorite flowering shrubs. Seeds from the finest named varieties.



Gaillardia Lorenziana.

- Gaillardia** *Picta*. Red and yellow, ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5c
- Lorenziana*. Double, mixed colors, (See cut.) ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5c

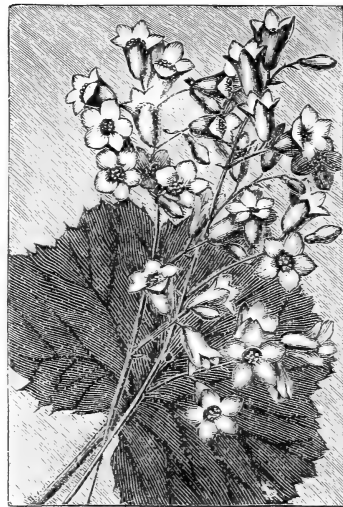
	Per pkt.
Gaillardia Grandiflora. Splendid mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Grandiflora Maxima. Golden yellow; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
The "Blanket" flower. Very showy border plants, b.	
Gazania Splendens. Orange; trailer.....	10c
"Black-eyed Susan." A very showy border plant.	
Gentiana Acaulis. Intense blue; ht. $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.	10c
An Alpine plant of great beauty, fine for borders and rockwork.	
Geranium. Apple scented. Very fragrant; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	15c
Double Zonale. Finest mixed; ht. 3 ft.....	25c
Single Zonale. (See cut.) Finest mixed; ht. 5 to 6 ft.....	10c
Ivy Leaved. Finest mixed; trailer.....	15c
Tricolor, gold and bronze leaves; ht. 2 ft.....	25c
(See Pelargonium for show varieties.) Seed saved from best varieties of all the kinds. b.	
Geum Coccineum. Scarlet; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
"Scarlet Avens." A Chilian plant of great beauty, very useful in mixed borders.	



Geranium Zonale.

Gladiolus Gandavensis. Splendid mixed; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
Lemoinei. Hardy varieties, mixed; ht. 2 ft.	10c
Hardy bulbous plants, universally known and admired.	

	Per pkt.
Gloxinia Hybrida. t. Finest mixed; ht 1 ft 25c	
A beautiful greenhouse perennial bulb. Seed saved from the finest erect and drooping varieties.	
Gypsophila Paniculata. White; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5c
Very graceful, flowering in panicles, and excellent for cut flowers. b. (See Annuals.)	



Heuchera Alba.

Heliotropium. Finest mixed; ht. 6 ft.....	10c
"Cherry Pie." Deliciously fragrant, also fine for pot culture. b.	
Heuchera Sanguinea. Crimson, ht. 1 ft.....	15c
Alba. (See cut.) White; ht. 1 ft.....	15c
Allied to the Saxifragas, very graceful, val- uable for cut flowers. b.	
Hibiscus Coccineus. Scarlet; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Roseus Grandiflorus. Pink; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
Well known showy perennial shrubs with brilliant flowers.	
Hollyhock. Finest double German mixed; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double mixed English; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double white; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double white shaded rose; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double white shaded pur- ple; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double crimson; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double cream shaded pur- ple; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double maroon; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double pink; ht. 5 ft.....	10c
Chater's superb double salmon rose; ht 5 ft	10c
Chater's superb double yellow; ht. 5 feet.....	10c
Favorite hardy perennials. Will flower the first season if sown early.	
Honesty. Purple. A biennial; ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft 10c	
Interesting in a dried state, the membran- eous lining of the seed pod making a handsome ornament to winter bouquets. b.	

Per pkt.

Per pkt.

- Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia.** Yellow; ht. 2 ft..... 10e
A showy plant belonging to the Poppy family.
- Hyacinthus Candicans;** ht. 3 ft..... 10e
A bulbous plant, throwing up a spike, bearing 20 to 30 Yucca-like flowers, pure, white and fragrant.
- Iberis Gibraltaria.** White, suffused with rose; ht. 1 ft..... 10e
Sempervirens. White; ht. 1 ft..... 10e
"Perennial Candytuft." Early spring flowering plants, good for borders and rock work. b.
- Ipomopsis.** Fine mixed. Biennial; ht. 3 ft..... 10e
"Texas Plumes." Showy scarlet and gold pyramidal blossoms and feathery foliage.
- Lantana.** Finest mixed; ht. 4 ft..... 10e
White, rose, and yellow particolored fragrant flowers like the Heliotrope in form. b.



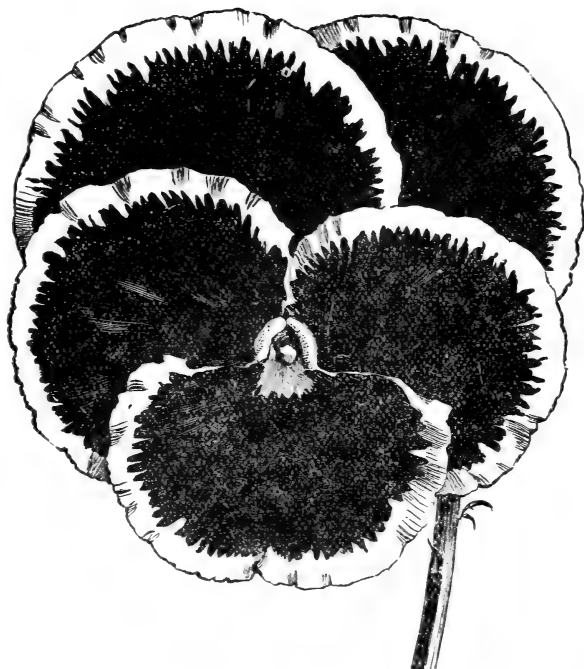
Myosotis Alpestris.

- Lasiandra Macrantha.** Blue; ht. 6 ft. 25e
One of the finest autumn flowering evergreen shrubs, producing flowers abundantly 3 to 4 inches across of a rich violet blue.
- Lavender.** Blue; a hardy shrub, well known and esteemed for its delicious fragrance; ht. 3 ft..... 5e
- Linaria Cymbalaria.** "Kenilworth Ivy." White; very pretty for rockwork and hanging baskets; trailer..... 10e
- Lobelia Cardinalis.** "Cardinal Flower." A handsome border plant with bronze foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers; ht. 2 ft. 10e
- Lupinus,** Mixed, all colors, b; ht. 1 to 4 ft..... 5e
- Lychnis Chalcedonica.** Bright scarlet; 2 ft. 5e
Haageana Hybrida, finest mixed; ht. 2 ft..... 10e
"Jerusalem Cross." Favorite hardy plants, for borders and shrubbery. b.

- Marvel of Peru.** "Four o'clocks." Finest mixed; this well known plant has few rivals for beauty, expanding in the afternoon and continuing open all night; ht. 2 ft..... 5e
- Matricaria Eximia.** "Feverfew." Double white, very handsome, showy flowers, continuing a long time in bloom, b; ht. 2 ft..... 5e
- Mimulus Cardinalis.** "Monkey Flower." Dark red; ht. 1½ ft..... 10e
Tigrinus grandiflorus. Finest mixed, spotted and tigred varieties; ht. 1½ ft..... 10e
Brilliant perennials, flowering the first season if sown early. Also suitable for pot culture.
- Musk Plant.** (Mimulus Moschatus.) Yellow, a universal favorite; ht. ½ ft..... 10e
- Myosotis Azorica.** Dark blue; ht. ½ ft..... 10e
Alpestris. (See cut.) Light blue; ht. ½ ft 10e
Dissitiflora. Brilliant blue, earliest flowering; ht. ½ ft..... 15e
Palustris Semperflorens. Bright blue; ht. 1 ft 10e
"Forget-Me-Nots." Very beautiful and much prized for spring flowers. b.
- Nierembergia Gracilis.** Silvery lavender. Excellent for hanging baskets, edgings, etc; ht. 1 ft..... 10e
- Oenothera Lamarekiana.** Yellow; ht. 4 ft 5e
A grand Evening Primrose, with long spikes of yellow flowers.
- Oxalis Rosea.** Pink; ht ¼ ft..... 10e
"Tropaeoloides." Yellow; ht. ¼ ft..... 10e
"Shamrock," or Wood Sorrel. Delightful little plants for edgings, hanging baskets and rock work.



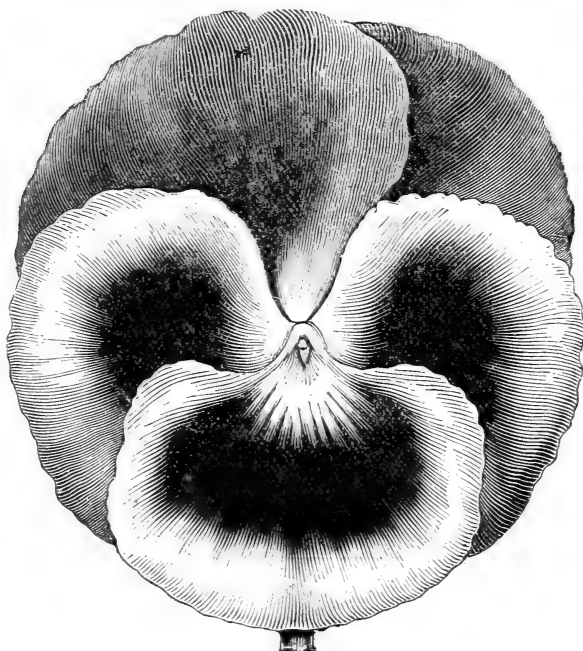
Giant Trimardeau Pansy.



Bugnot's Superb Blotched Pansy.

Per pkt.

Azure Blue; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Emperor William, ultramarine blue; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Faust, or King of the Blacks, coal black; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Golden yellow, pure; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Golden yellow, with dark center; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Gold margined, brown with gold border; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c
Lord Beaconsfield, large, purple violet shading off to lavender; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10c



Cassier's Pansy.

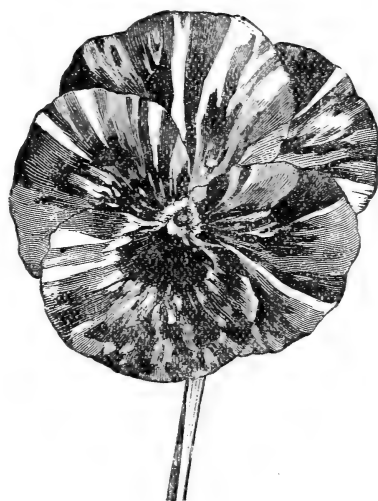
Per pkt.

Pansy, or Heartsease.

Bugnot's Superb Blotched. (See cut.)

Extra fine; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 50cCassier's. (See cut.) Very large flowered, finest mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 25cEnglish mixed, extra select, very large and velvety; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 15cGerman, finest mixed, from the most celebrated pansy grower in Germany; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 25cGiant Trimardeau. (See cut.) Mixed, very large and of vigorous growth; ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft..... 25c

Odier's Five Blotched. (See cut.)

Very fine, with a black blotch on each petal; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 25cScotch Prize. (See cut.) From extra selected prize flowers; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 50cAbove best sorts mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 25c

Striped Pansy.

Mahogany colored; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 10cPeacock, royal purple, shot with peacock blue; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 15cPresident Carnot, white, violet blotches; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 15cSnowflake, pure white; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 10cStriped and variegated varieties. (See cut.) ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 10cVictoria, blood red; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 15cViolet, white margined; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 10cWhite, with black center; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 10cAbove colors mixed; ht. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... 10c

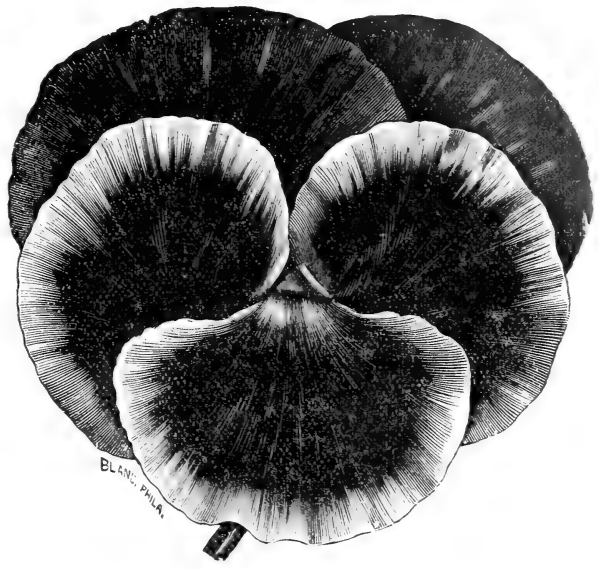
Pansies should be carefully cultivated, and will amply repay liberal treatment. All the above strains are carefully saved from the choicest flowers, and are unsurpassed in color, form and substance.

Per pkt.

- Pelargonium.** Fancy, best and richest colors mixed; ht. 3 ft..... 25c
 Large flowered, richest colors, mixed; ht. 3 ft..... 15c
 "Lady Washington Geraniums." Favorite bedding and greenhouse plants, with brilliant flowers. Seeds saved only from the finest sorts. b.
Pentstemon. Finest mixed; ht. 2 ft 5c
 Hartwegi Grandiflorus. New large flowered mixed; ht. 2 ft..... 15c
 Fine herbaceous perennials, very showy in mixed borders. b.
Petunia. Single, Inimitable, blotched and striped, very handsome, ht. 3/4 ft 10c
 Single. Giants of California, very large ruffled and fringed, extra fine mixed; ht. 1 ft..... 25c



Petunia, Fringed.

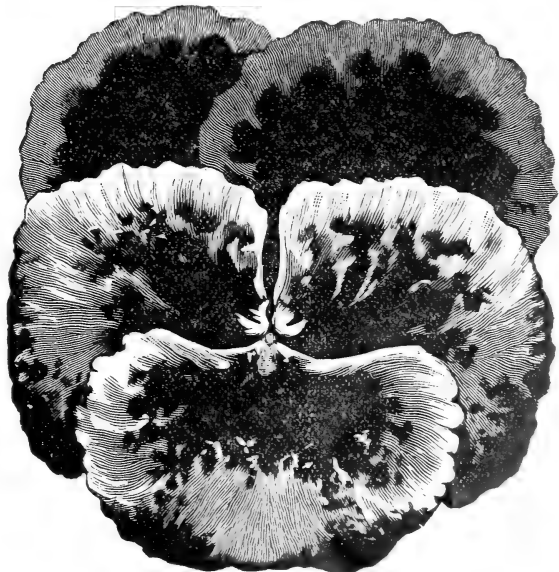


Odier's Blotched Pansy.

Per pkt.

- Single. (See cut.) Large flowered, fringed, superb mixed; ht. 1 ft..... 25c
 Single. Good mixed; ht. 1 ft..... 10c
 Double. Fringed, superb mixed; ht. 1 ft..... 50c
 Double. (See cut.) Extra fine, mixed; ht. 1 ft..... 25c
 Very ornamental, free flowering plants, for bedding in masses or in borders.
Phlox. Perennial. Finest mixed; ht. 2 ft..... 10c
 A very showy handsome plant. b.
Physalis Francheti. White; ht. 2 ft..... 15c
 "Chinese Lantern Plant." Very ornamental; produces an abundance of large white flowers, followed by inflated husks, which are first green, afterwards changing to a yellowish color, and then to orange scarlet, and resembling a Chinese lantern in shape.

- Picotee Pink.** Finest mixed; ht. 1 1/2 ft..... 15c
 Splendid hardy pinks, beautifully marked on edge of petals. b.
Pink Florist's. From fine show varieties, mixed; ht. 1 ft..... 15c
 "Pheasant's Eye" Pinks. Very fine, usually marked with a ring in center, double and fragrant. b.
Polemonium Cœruleum. Blue; ht. 2 1/2 ft..... 10c
 "Jacob's Ladder." An old-fashioned English perennial, useful in mixed borders.
Polyanthus. Finest gold-laced varieties; ht. 1/2 ft..... 25c
 Choice mixed; ht. 1/2 ft..... 10c
 Charming early flowering plants, beautifully laced and edged.



Scotch Prize Pansy.

Per pkt.

Poppy. (See cut.) Perennial hybrid mixed;	
ht. 4 ft.....	25c
<i>Papaver Orientale.</i> Dark red; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
<i>Papaver Bracteatum.</i> Scarlet; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
<i>Iceiland</i> (<i>Papaver nudicaule.</i>) Yellow; ht.	
1 1/4 ft.....	10c
<i>Iceiland.</i> White; ht. 1 1/4 ft.....	10c
<i>Iceiland.</i> Orange; ht. 1 1/4 ft.....	10c
<i>Iceiland.</i> Mixed; ht. 1 1/4 ft.....	10c

Very showy plants for mixed borders. The *Iceiland* poppies will bloom the first year from seed, if sown early. For other varieties see list of annuals.



Poppy, Perennial Hybrid Mixed.

Primrose. True English yellow; ht. 1/2 ft. 15c
An old-fashioned garden favorite.

Primula Sinensis, t. Fringed white; ht. 1/2 ft..... 25c
Fringed red; ht. 1/2 ft..... 25c
Finest mixed, fringed; ht. 1/2 ft..... 25c
Obconica, t. Light mauve; ht. 1/2 ft..... 15c
Fine pot plants for winter and spring flowering, for indoor culture.

Pyrethrum Roseum Hybridum. Single finest mixed; ht. 2 ft..... 10c
Hybridum. (See cut.) Double mixed (Aster like flowers.) ht. 2 ft..... 15c
Parthenifolium Aureum (Golden Feather.) ht. 1/2 ft..... 10c
Parthenifolium Aureum Selaginoides. Yellow fern-like foliage, very fine; ht. 1/2 ft..... 10c
The first two varieties are grown for their flowers, the last two are well-known edging plants.

Per pkt.

Ranunculus. Finest mixed; ht. 1 ft..... 10c
Handsome, hardy, tuberous plants of brilliant colors.



Petunia, Double.

Romneya Coulterii. White with yellow center; ht. 6 ft..... 15c
"California Mountain Poppy." A noble plant.
Rosa Multiflora Nana. Various colors; ht. 1 ft..... 15c

A new class of Polyantha Roses, blooming from seed in 9 to 10 weeks, and producing great quantities of double and single flowers of different colors.

Rose Campion. Crimson; ht. 1 1/2 ft..... 5c
Downy, silvery foliage with crimson flowers.



Pyrethrum Hybridum.

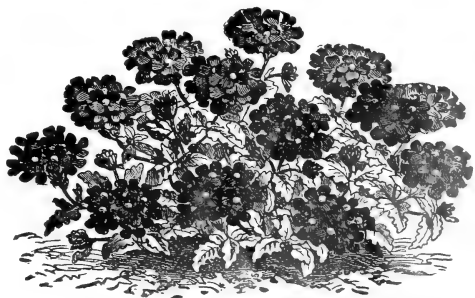
Rocket, Sweet. Fine mixed; ht. 1 1/2 ft. 5c.
"Dames' Violet." Valuable for borders, free blooming and sweet scented.

	Per pkt.
Salvia Nutans. hh. Dark blue; ht 2 ft.....	10c
Patens. hh. Sky blue; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Splendens. hh. Dazzling scarlet; ht 3 ft....	10c
"Flowering Sage." Brilliant flowering plants for borders, backgrounds and centers of beds. b.	
Santolina Chamæcyparissus; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
(Lavender Cotton.) A silvery-leaved plant, useful for edging.	
Saxifraga. Fine mixed; ht. ½ ft.....	15c
"Mother of Thousands," or "London Pride," charming little trailing plants for hanging baskets, vases or rockwork.	
Scabiosa. Tall double mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Dwarf, double mixed; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
"Mourning Bride." A well known border plant, free-blooming and fragrant. b.	
Sedum. Fine mixed; ht. ½ ft.....	10c
"Stone Crop." Curious plants. For carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.	
Sensitive Plant. Pink; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
"Mimosa Pudica." An interesting plant with the peculiarity of closing its leaves when touched.	
Statice Latifolia; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
(Sea Lavender.) A favorite hardy perennial with bright blue flowers, very useful for bouquets.	
Solanum Weatherill's Hybrids, mixed. hh; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Decorative species for pot culture, bearing orange colored berries.	
Stevia Serrata. White; ht. 1½ ft.....	10c
A valuable plant for Florists, producing large heads of small, white, fragrant flowers, very graceful and excellent for cutting purposes. b.	
Stocks. (Biennial and perennial.)	
Intermediate. Finest mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Intermediate. East Lothian. Crimson, very fine; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Intermediate. East Lothian. Purple, very fine; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Intermediate. East Lothian. White, very fine; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Brompton. Crimson; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Brompton. White; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Brompton. Purple; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Brompton. Finest mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Cocardeau, or Giant Cape Winter. Finest mixed; ht. 2½ ft.....	15c
Emperor. Very fine, mixed; ht. 2½ ft.....	15c
(For Ten-Week Stocks, see Annuals.) All these Stocks are very double, fragrant and handsome. The Intermediate varieties are biennials. The last three species are splendid decorative border plants. The true "Gilly Flowers." b.	
Sweet William. Hunt's Auricula Flowered Perfection. Single mixed; ht. 1½ ft.....	10c
Single. Pure white; ht. 1½ ft.....	10c
Single. Finest mixed; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c
Double. Finest mixed; ht. 1½ ft.....	10c
Well known and very showy plants for borders; flowering early in spring. b.	
Valerian. Mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
An old fashioned English plant; valuable for mixed borders. b.	
Verbascum Phœniceum. Mixed; ht. 3 ft.....	5c
Showy plants for mixed borders.	
Verbena. Auricula flowered, with white centers; trailer.....	15c
Blue; trailer.....	10c



Verbena, Italian Striped.

	Per pkt.
Verbena. Italian striped. (See cut.) Fine-ly striped and mottled; trailer.....	10c
Large white; trailer.....	10c
Scarlet. (See cut.) trailer.....	10c
Mammoth mixed; trailer.....	15c
Pink; trailer.....	10c
Fine mixed; trailer.....	5c
Lemon-scented (Aloysia Citriodora.) Lavender; ht. 8 to 10 ft.....	15c
A well-known favorite bedding plant. The Lemon Verbena is a shrubby perennial in our mild climate. b.	
Vinca Rosea. Red; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Alba. White, with red eye; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
Mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	10c
"Madagascar Periwinkle."	
Viola Cornuta. Mixed; ht. ½ ft.....	10c
Odorata. "Sweet Violet." ht. ¼ ft.....	10c
Odorata. White; ht. ¼ ft.....	10c
Odorata. "The Czar." Light blue, very large; ht. ¼ ft.....	10c
Odorata. "California." Blue, the largest flowered variety; ht. ½ ft.....	15c
With the exception of Viola Cornuta, these favorites are too well known to need comment. Viola Cornuta resembles the Pansies, and is admirably adapted for bedding purposes. b.	
Wall Flower. Single mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Blood red; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Belvoir Castle. Dwarf yellow; ht. ¾ ft.....	10c
Harbinger. Rich blood red; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Double German mixed; ht. 2 ft.....	15c
Well known fragrant plants. b.	
Wigandia Caracasana. Violet; ht. 8 to 10 ft.....	15c
Plants remarkable for the large size of their leaves; much prized as single specimens for lawns and sub-tropical gardening.	



Verbena, Scarlet.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Most of these, if cut before they are quite ripe, will be found very useful in the formation of winter bouquets alone, or combined with Everlasting flowers.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes in February or March, and when large enough, transplant to where they are to remain. Do not mistake the young plants for weeds.

a.—Annual. p.—Perennial.

	Per pkt.
Agrostis Nebulosa, a. Very graceful and fine for vases and bouquets; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Pulehella , a. Very graceful and fine for vases and bouquets; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Avena Sterilis, a. "Animated Oats." Singular and curious; ht. 3 ft.....	5c
Briza Maxima, a. Large; ht. 1½ ft.....	5c
<i>Gracilis</i> , a. Slender, "Quaking Grass." Fine for bouquets; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Eragrostis Elegans, a. "Love Grass," with beautiful dancing spikelets, good for bouquets; ht. 1 ft.....	5c
Eulalia Japonica, p. "Japan Plume" Grass. Very effective in groups; 6 ft.....	10c
Festuca Glaucia, p. Very neat and compact, fine for edgings to ribbon beds and borders; ht. ½ ft.....	10c
<i>Procumbens</i> , p. Very neat and compact, fine for edgings to ribbon beds and borders; ht. ¼ ft.....	10c
Isolepis Gracilis, p. Very pretty rush-like grass for hanging baskets and pot culture; ht. 1 ft.....	10c
Lagurus Ovatus, a. "Hare's Tail Grass." Fine for bouquets; ht. 2 ft.....	5c
Lasiagrostis Argentea, p. Very graceful and fine for bouquets; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
Stipa Pennata, p. "Feather Grass." Universally admired in bouquets; 2 ft.....	10c
Tricholoena Rosea, p. Very pretty, with rose-colored panicles; ht. 3 ft.....	10c
Uniola Latifolia, p. "Sea Oats." Very ornamental; ht. 4 ft.....	10c
Zea Japonica Fol. Variegata, hha. "Striped Japanese Maize." Very ornamental; ht. 4 ft.....	5c

CALIFORNIA NATIVE WILD FLOWER SEEDS.

We offer twelve varieties, all of great beauty, some of which are very rare and difficult to obtain.



Dodecatheon Clevelandii.

	Per pkt.
Antirrhinum Oreuttianum. (Cal. Snapdragon.)	
White or violet.....	15c
Dicentra Chrysantha. (Cal. Bleeding Heart.)	
Lemon yellow.....	15c
Dodecatheon Clevelandii. (Shooting Star. See cut.) Purple bordered with yellow.....	15c
Emmenanthe Penduliflora. Very rare and handsome. "Yellow Bells".....	15c
Eschscholtzia Californica. (Cal. Poppy.) Yellow.....	5c
Lathyrus Californicus. (Cal. Pea.) Crimson.....	15c
Layia Glandulosa. (White Daisy.).....	10c
Oxyura Chrysanthemoides (Painted Cup.) Yellow and white.....	5c
Phacelia Parryi. Brilliant purple.....	10c
Platystemon Californicus. Sulphur yellow.....	5c
Romneya Coulterii. (Cal. Mountain Poppy). White with yellow stamens.....	15c
Viola Pedunculata. (Cal. Violet.) Yellow.....	15c

Tourists' "Souvenir" Collection of California Native Flower Seeds, comprising the above 12 varieties..... \$1.00

Eight choice varieties..... 50c

Five fine varieties..... 25c

Above collections mailed free on receipt of price to any part of the world.

Gardening for Pleasure. A guide to the amateur in Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Garden, with full instructions for the greenhouse, conservatory and window garden. By Peter Henderson. New, enlarged edition, illustrated. Mailed for \$2.10.



Tree and Shrub Seeds.

The importance of Timber Culture is universally recognized. History shows that many countries occupied by some of the greatest nations in ancient times, and which were then fertile and productive, have been rendered sterile and barren, owing to the denudation of their forests, as nearly every one knows.

Trees, especially on hillsides, are absorbent, retentive and retard evaporation, thereby assisting to prevent floods in winter and drought in summer. The supply of fuel is also a vital question for Southern California, and to attain that end, the varieties of Eucalypti and other rapid-growing trees are being largely planted.

The value of Trees for shade and shelter purposes need not be enlarged upon. In raising all kinds of Tree seeds successfully, the process of growth and germination in their natural habitat should be imitated as closely as possible. Thus the cones of Conifers shed their seed, which falls under the tree, generally on light soil, enriched by generations of fallen needles or "tags," at the same time it is sheltered from too much wet by the pyramidal thick foliage of the tree, which also shades the young seedlings from the direct hot sun, and thus protected, under somewhat humid conditions, germination is sure and rapid. On the contrary, seeds of Deciduous Trees lie exposed on the surface of the ground to the action of rain and frost till spring, when the weather being sufficiently warm, they germinate rapidly. As a rule, all tree and shrub seeds germinate slowly, compared with vegetable or flower seeds.

All hard seeds, as Acacias, Locust, Osage Orange, etc., should be soaked for 24 hours in warm water, say at 120°, before sowing, or where practicable, strew dry leaves or bushes over the beds after sowing and watering, and set fire to them.

Deciduous Tree Seeds should be planted in this section in winter or very early in the spring, as most of these seeds lose their vitality very rapidly. The soil should be well prepared, rich and deep; and the seed should always be sown in drills, and the ground kept thoroughly free from weeds. Evergreen Tree Seeds should be sown in boxes or pans, thoroughly well drained, and should be protected from the sun by being placed under the shelter of a hedge or fence. They are best sown in spring or fall, and should be carefully transplanted when necessary.

As many tree seeds are collected in distant countries, and will sometimes fail to germinate, although they may appear well enough to the eye, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we will not in any way be responsible for their failure; but, at the same time, we will use every endeavor to supply the best.

All tree and shrub seeds quoted in this list at less than 50c per oz. we can supply at 10c per pkt.; those quoted at 50c and upward per oz., we can supply at 15c per pkt.

AUSTRALIAN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

We make a separate category of these, as from their value they are worthy of it. The visitor to Australia, at any season, will at once notice that all the indigenous vegetation is evergreen. The writer does not know one deciduous tree or shrub native to that country.

The most valuable are, of course, the Eucalypti. These possess great antiseptic properties, and are, no doubt, also of great value in absorbing moisture from the bottom soils, thus preventing malaria. Their value as rapid growing timber is also great, some varieties making excellent fuel, while others are nearly uninflammmable, but are useful in carpentry, and for railway ties, platforms, piles, jetties, etc. Others are very ornamental, bearing showy flowers.



Acacia Decurrens.

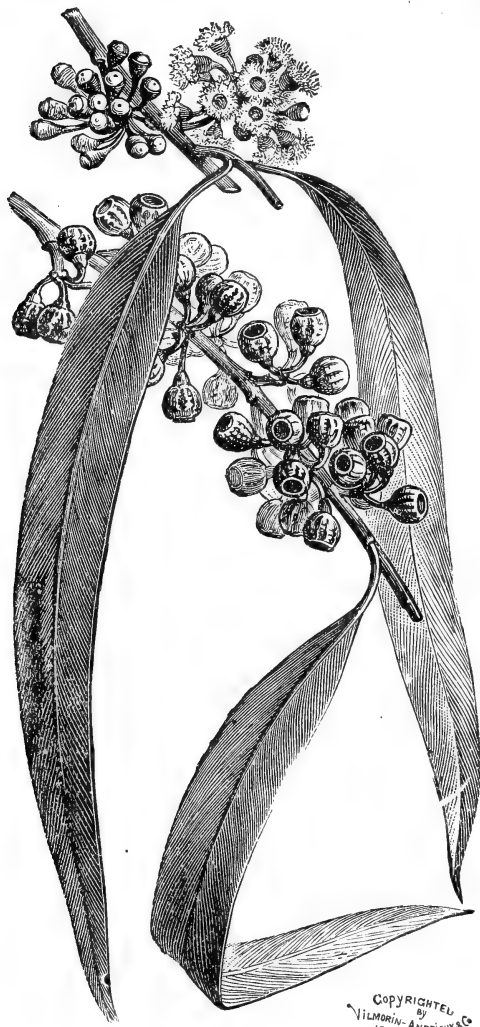
	Per oz.	Per lb.
Acacia Albicans. Flowers whitish yellow. Very compact; ht. 6 ft.....	60c	\$6.00
Armata. "Prickly Acacia." Much used for hedges. Good for the sea coast; ht. 15 ft.....	40c	4.00
Dealbata. "Silver Wattle." Very orna- mental; ht. 15 ft.....	40c	4.00
Decurrens. (See cut.) "Green or Black Wattle." A medium-sized tree of rapid growth, very useful for windbreaks. It is also very rich in tannin. Wood is valuable for fuel, and for turner's and cooper's work; ht. 30 ft.....	30c	3 00



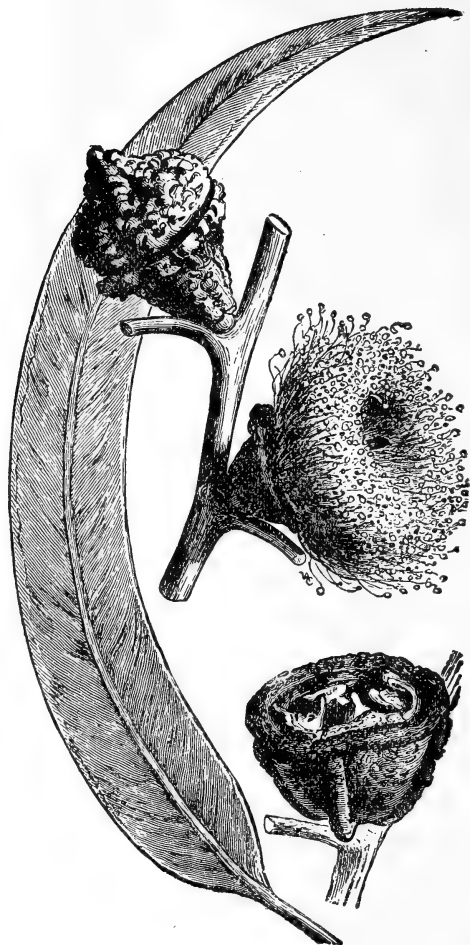
Acacia Pycnantha.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Floribunda. Ornamental, with very abundant handsome flowers, valuable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc.; ht. 25 ft.....	50c	\$5.00
Latifolia. A handsome shade tree, succeeding especially well near the sea coast. Leaves broad, with yellow flowers. Native of South Africa; ht. 40 ft.....	50c	5.00
Linifolia. (Flax-leaved.) An orna- mental shrub, with yellow flowers, growing in heads 2 to 4 together; ht. 8 ft. Per pkt. 15c.....		
Lophantha. (Albizzia Lophantha.) "Cape, or Crested Wattle." One of the most rapid growing trees for first temporary shelter, succeeding in the most desolate places. ht. 25 ft 15c	1.25	
Melanoxylen. "Blackwood." In shel- tered irrigated glens, this tree will reach a height of from 80 to 100 feet, with a trunk several feet in diameter. The timber is very valu- able for all cabinet makers' work; ht. 80 ft.....	35c	3.50

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Acacia Mollissima. An abundant blooming tree, very ornamental, suitable for lawns and shrubbery; ht. 25 ft	40c	\$4.00
Ornithophora . "Kangaroo Acacia." For hedges and windbreaks, making a close, impenetrable hedge; ht. 15 ft	40c	4.00
Pyrenantha . "Golden Wattle." (See cut.) Of rapid growth, doing especially well near the sea coast, and containing a large quantity of tannin; ht. 40 ft	30c	3.00
Suaveolens . A pretty variety of pendulous habit; ht. 8 ft	40c	4.00
Trovissima . Thorny; for hedges. Growth rapid; ht. 10 ft	40c	4.00
Boronia Megastigma. A beautiful little shrub. Flowers copper color, with a powerful violet odor. Very rare. Seed germinates slowly; ht. 3 ft. Pkt. 50c.		
Brachychiton Acerifolium. "Flame Tree." Of fine, sturdy, pyramidal growth, with large, handsome foliage, producing masses of scarlet flowers; ht. 20 ft	30c	3.00
Casuarina Equisetifolia. "Beefwood." Wood very durable under ground for piles and jetties; ht. 150 ft	\$1.00	
Quadrivalvis . "Coast She Oak." Very valuable for sea coast culture, to prevent the inroads of the sea upon sand hills. Of quick growth. Wood valuable for shingles, etc.; ht. 60 ft	1.00	
Stricta . "She Oak." Is tougher than the other species. Excellent wood for tool handles; ht. 30 ft	1.00	
Suberosa . "Erect She Oak." A beautiful shade tree. Valuable for fuel; ht. 60 ft	1.50	
Torulosa . "Forest Oak." Wood very valuable for timber, also for fuel, burning to a clear white ash, and leaving no cinders; ht. 75 ft	1.00	
Eucalyptus Amygdalina. "Messmate Gum." Belonging to this variety are the tallest trees in the world. In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 500 ft. in height. Makes first-class timber for flooring boards, scantling, etc., and is well suited for avenue planting. Yields more essential oil than any other variety; ht. 400 ft	1.00	
Baileyana . Timber splits easily and is straight grained. Much used in Queensland for shingles. Branches spreading, with dense foliage; ht. 100 ft	1.50	
Bicolor . (Black Box.) Timber of great strength and durability. Useful for piles and railroad ties; ht. 150 ft	1.00	
Callosa . Not to be confounded with "Collossea." A scarce variety from Western Australia. Timber of good quality, and more easily worked than most of the other kinds. Also good for fuel; ht. 200 ft	1.50	
Calophylla . Ornamental, of rapid growth, with white flowers. Timber also valuable for carpentry above ground; ht. 50 ft	1.25	
Citriodora . (Lemon-scented Gum.) A fine ornamental tree with lemon-scented foliage, supplying also a useful timber. Being a native of Queensland it is more tender than most other kinds; ht. 80 ft	2.00	
Cornuta . "Yale Tree." A rapid growing variety, and very hardy. Wood very durable, heavy and elastic, and considered equal to Ash; ht. 100 ft	1.25	
Corymbosa . "Blood Wood." Wood of a dark red color, easily worked while fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. Useful for fence posts and railroad ties, being durable under ground. The numerous gum veins render it of little use for sawing purposes; ht. 200 ft	1.25	
Corynocalyx . "Sugar Gum." Very ornamental, rapid growing, with dark green leaves. Highly valued in this vicinity. Timber very durable and used for railroad ties. One of the best; ht. 120 ft	1.50	15.00
Crebra . (Narrow-leaved Ironbark.) Wood reddish, heavy, elastic, and durable, is ant and teredo proof. Useful for railroad ties, bridges and piles; ht. 100 ft	1.50	
Ficifolia . (Scarlet-flowered Fig-Leaved Gum.) The most ornamental of the family. Flowers bright crimson, produced well above the foliage. One of the most effective trees in cultivation; ht. 20 ft. Per 100 seeds \$1.50, 20 seeds 35c.		
Fissilis . "Victorian Yellow Gum." A large rapid growing variety. Wood easily split, straight grained, and used for floor-boards, scantling, etc.; ht. 200 ft	1.50	



Eucalyptus Goniocalyx.



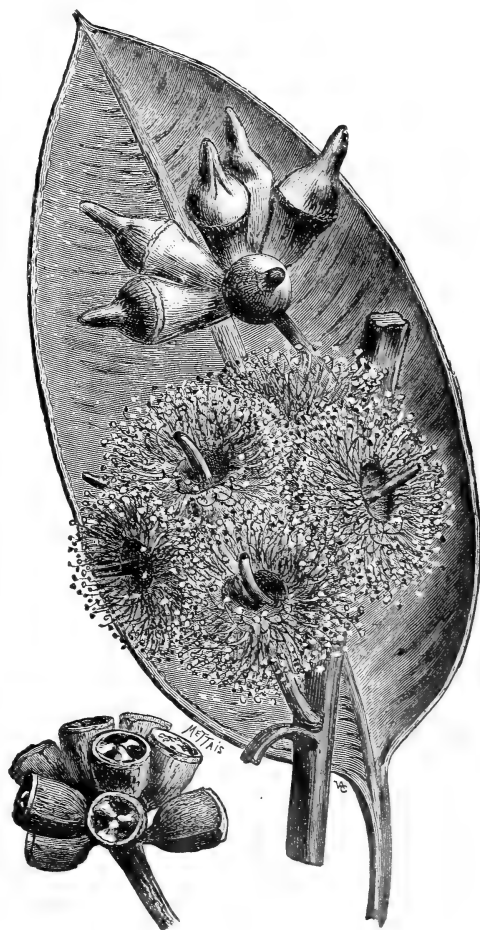
Eucalyptus Globulus.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Eucalyptus Globulus. "Tasmanian Blue Gum." (See cut.) Well known; one of the most useful of all, and a very rapid grower. Planted largely in all warm countries, on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. Remarkably good for fuel, being easily sawn and split; ht. 150 ft. Imported seed.....	50c	\$5.00
California saved seed.....	30c	3.00
Goniocalyx. "N. S. W. Blue Gum." (See cut.) Wood very durable, hard and tough. Much used in its native country by wheelwrights. A rapid grower; ht. 200 ft		\$1.00
Gunnii. "Tasmanian Cider Tree." Probably the hardiest of the genus. Will stand a considerable amount of frost. Recommended for all elevated and exposed positions. Good for fuel; ht. 80 ft.....		1.50
Hæmastoma. "White Gum." Good for fencing and rough building material, also makes a fair fuel. Grows particularly well on sandy soil; ht. 150 ft.....		1.50
Hemiphloia. "Common Box." Wood very hard, strong and durable above ground, also a first-class fuel for all purposes; ht. 150 ft.....		1.50
Leucoxydon. "Victorian Ironbark." Very hard, strong and durable, excelling Hickory in strength. Recommended for underground work in mines, and for railroad ties, bridges, etc.; ht. 100 ft.....		1.50
Longifolia. "Woolly Butt." A large tree, of great girth, growing well in any soil. Timber is durable and makes excellent fuel. The leaves yield a volatile oil; ht. 200 ft		1.50
Maculata. "Spotted Gum." Wood as strong as English Oak. Extensively employed in ship building and wheelwright's work; ht. 100 ft		1.50

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Eucalyptus Marginata. "W. A. Jarrah." (See cut.) Impervious to teredo and ants, and much sought after for jetties and piles, and largely exported for railroad ties. The timber is easily worked and takes a beautiful polish. Furniture made from this wood is much admired. Of quick growth and immense size. Suited to dry barren soils; ht. 200 ft		\$1.25
Meliodora. "Black Ironbark." Of spreading growth, with a comparatively stout stem, and makes excellent fuel. The young trees are largely used for telegraph poles, and the flowers are much sought by bees. One of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world; ht. 120 ft		1.50
Obliqua. "Stringy Bark." A quick grower and produces the best wood for flooring, scantling and shingles. Inferior as fuel, but makes the best charcoal for the forge; ht. 300 ft		1.00
Obtusifolia. "Yellow Black Butt." A rapid growing variety, very good for fuel. Also used for staves, cooper's and wheelwright's work; ht. 120 ft		1.50
Paniculata. "White Ironbark." Wood hard and durable, excellent for railroad ties. Also much used for building and fencing, as it splits well and is lasting underground: ht. 150 ft		1.00
Pilularis. "Black Butt." Of rapid growth. One of the best timber yielding species, much used for flooring boards, railroad ties and telegraph poles; ht. 300 ft		1.50
Piperita. "Peppermint Gum." Timber valuable for shingles, fence rails, etc. Yields a greater quantity of oil than any other variety, and is of remarkably quick growth; 300 ft		1.50



Eucalyptus Marginata.



Eucalyptus Robusta.

Per oz. Per lb.

Eucalyptus Polyanthema. "Australian Beech." The timber is much used for mining purposes, and for all underground work, being remarkably hard and durable. Also an excellent fuel. Flowers good for bees; ht. 150 ft.....	\$1.50
Regnans. "Royal Mountain Ash." A very scarce variety, growing to a large size, and very hardy. Grows on the high slopes of the Australian Alps, near the snow line. Timber durable and excellent for fuel: ht. 200 ft.....	1.50
Resinifera. "Forest Mahogany." A superior timber of large size, prized for its strength and durability. Fine for interior house work; ht. 200 ft.....	1.00
Robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." (See cut on page 97.) Thrives best in low grounds, especially near the sea coast. Timber strong and durable, and is much used where strength and resistance to strains is required. A remarkably healthy, robust variety. Much used for street planting in this vicinity; ht. 150 ft.....	1.00
Rostrata. "Red Gum." Well known and highly esteemed in this section. The timber is unsurpassed for durability, and is used for railroad ties, street pavements, ship building, etc.: ht. 200 ft.....	75c \$7.50
Saligna. "Weeping Gum." Very ornamental. Leaves and general habit are like the "Babylonian Willow." Good for fuel; ht. 75 ft.....	1.50
Siderophloia. "Red Ironbark." Wood very hard, light colored and heavy, of great strength and durability, and is used for railroad ties, spokes, shingles, bridges, jetties, etc. It is stronger than hickory. As fuel, it gives more heat than any other kind; ht. 200 ft.....	1.00
Sieberiana. "Gum Top." Wood of excellent quality, strong and elastic, and may be used for all purposes where hickory or ash are at present used. It splits easily and is soft to work. Also a most excellent fuel: ht. 150 ft.....	1.50
Stuartiana. "Apple-scented Gum." A medium-sized tree, with drooping branches. Will thrive on any soil. Wood very dark and handsome, and takes a good polish. Useful for cabinet work, also good for fuel; ht. 100 ft.....	1.50
Tereticornis. "Gray Gum." A very handsome, large-growing variety. Wood durable and useful for shingles, flooring, etc. Also an excellent fuel; ht. 200 ft.....	1.50
Viminalis. "Manna Gum." A hardy, rapid growing variety, and well suited for exposed situations. On rich soils it grows to a gigantic size. The wood may be used for ordinary building purposes, also for fuel. The young bark and leaves yield the Australian Manna — a hard, opaque, sweet substance; ht. 300 ft. Imported seed.....	1.00
California saved seed.....	75c 7.50



Grevillea Robusta.

Ficus Australis. "Australian Banyan Tree." A fine evergreen tree, very useful for shade and shelter purposes. This and the following variety are hardy in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, but in districts experiencing sharp frosts they should be sheltered until they are 4 years old, and well established; ht. 40 ft..... 1.00

Macrophylla. "Moreton Bay Fig," or "Long-leaved Rubber Tree" A magnificent ornamental shade trees, with large, bright, glossy green leaves; 100 ft..... 1.00

Grevillea Hillii. A fine small tree, with ever-green, poplar-like leaves; ht. 15 ft. Per pkt. 15c

Linearis. A low growing shrub, flowers bright red, tipped with yellow: ht. 3 ft. Per pkt. 15c

Punicea. An erect shrub, bright scarlet flowers, very fine and rare; ht. 5 ft. Per pkt. 15c....

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Grevillea Robusta. "Silky Oak or Australian Fern Tree." (See cut on opposite page.) A well known shade tree, with fern-like foliage and orange flowers, of rapid growth, and capable of resisting drought to a remarkable degree; ht 100 ft.....	50c	\$5.00
Pittosporum Eugenioides. A valuable evergreen for lawns, parks, or cemeteries, of graceful form, light bright green foliage. Is suitable for tall garden hedges. From South Australia; ht. 15 ft.....	50c	
Nigricans. Dark brown; ht. 10 ft.....	50c	
Sterculia Heterophylla. (Brachychiton Diversifolium.) A very ornamental tree, with poplar-like foliage; ht. 40 ft. Per pkt. 15c.....		
Telopœa Speciosissima. "Waratah, or Australian Tulip." One of the most gorgeous and showy shrubs yet introduced. Flowers crimson-scarlet in large heads, which are discernible at a great distance; ht. 8 ft. Per pkt. 15c.....		

CONIFER AND MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

All seeds quoted at less than 50c per oz., we will supply at 10c per pkt.; those quoted at 50c and upwards at 15c per pkt.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Buxus Sempervirens. "Evergreen Box." A hardy, compact growing evergreen of dwarf habit; ht. 8 ft.....	20c	\$2.00
Camphora Officinalis. "Camphor Tree." From this tree the gum camphor of commerce is extracted; ht. 50 ft.....	30c	3.00
Cedrus Deodara. "Himalayan Cedar." A noble and beautiful evergreen of pyramidal form, foliage bluish green, graceful and drooping; ht. 100 ft.....	60c	6.00
Libani. "Cedar of Lebanon." A most beautiful evergreen for lawn decoration; ht. 80 ft.....	75c	7.50
Cryptomeria Elegans. "Fine-leaved Japan Cedar." Foliage glaucous green, resembling a feathery Araucaria, which in winter turns to reddish brown; ht. 50 ft.....	1.00	
Japonica. "Japan Cedar." A splendid conifer for isolated situations on lawns; ht. 75 ft.....	50c	5.00
Cunninghamia Sinensis. A lofty evergreen tree, resembling the Araucaria Exceelsa in foliage, but more feathery, and less rigid; ht. 100 ft.....	2.50	
Cupressus Goveniana. "Goven's Dwarf Cypress." A native variety from the Coast range around Santa Cruz. Very ornamental; ht. 30 ft.....	50c	5.00
Guadalupensis. "Blue Cypress." A rapid growing upright variety, with bluish foliage. Very ornamental for lawns and cemeteries; ht. 40 ft.....	50c	5.00
Lawsoniana. "Lawson's Cypress." A native variety found in northern California and Oregon. Wood white, fragrant, and close grained. Generally known as Oregon, or White Cedar; ht. 100 ft.....	50c	5.00
Macrocarpa. "Monterey Cypress." Too well known to need description. Useful for hedges and windbreaks; ht. 50 ft.....	10c	1.00
Sempervirens. "Italian Cypress." A European variety, very long lived, and the wood of which is almost imperishable; ht. 70 ft.....	20c	2.00
Jacaranda Mimosaefolia. "Brazilian Jacaranda." A handsome tree with fern-like foliage, and magnificent clusters of light blue flowers. Hardy in this vicinity; ht. 25 ft. In pods containing from 30 to 40 seeds; Per pod, 5c		
Janiperus Virginiana. "Red Cedar." A well known American tree; ht. 50 ft.....	15c	1.00
Libocedrus Decurrens. "California White Cedar." Native of this coast from San Diego to Oregon. Well adapted for windbreaks; ht. 100 ft.....	40c	4.00
Ligustrum Japonicum. "Japan Privet." One of the best hedge plants; ht. 12 ft.....	15c	1.50
Magnolia Grandiflora. "Large flowering Magnolia." A native of the Southern States, where its presence indicates good soil; ht. 100 ft.....	25c	2.50
Pinus Canariensis. "Canary Island Pine." Very robust and healthy, with bright green leaves. Grows nearly as fast as the "Monterey Pine;" ht. 50 ft.....	50c	5.00
Contorta. "Mugho." or "Twisted Pine." A small tree, with wide, spreading and somewhat twisted branches. Native of Oregon; ht. 30 ft.....	50c	5.00
Coulterii. (Macrocarpa.) "Big Cone Pine." A fine native tree, of very robust growth, with bluish gray leaves a foot in length. Has the largest cone of all Pines, sugar-loaf shaped and edible; ht. 100 ft.....	40c	4.00

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus Insignis. "Monterey Pine." This well known native variety is of very rapid growth, and succeeds well in any kind of soil; ht. 80 ft.....	25c	2.50
Maritima. "Seaside Pine." Well adapted for planting near the sea: ht 60 ft.....	15c	1.00
Strobus. "Weymouth or White Pine." A stately, straight and valuable tree; ht. 100 ft.	25c	2.50
Sylvestris. "Scotch Fir." The economic value of this tree is well proven. Growing in the most sterile soils, the humus, or decayed vegetable matter, formed by this tree, will double that from any deciduous variety; ht. 100 ft.....	15c	1.25
Schinus Molle. "Mexican Pepper Tree." A well-known handsome shade tree, with light feathery foliage, and bright scarlet berries; ht. 50 ft.....	10c	1.00
Sciadopitys Verticillata. "Japan Umbrella Pine." Curious and remarkable. Leaves are a dark glossy green, crowded into whorls at the joints of horizontal branches. Very ornamental; ht. 15 ft. Per pkt. 25c.		
Sequoia Gigantea. "California Big Tree." The biggest of all trees, and probably the most long lived. Specimens are often found 400 feet high; ht. 300 ft.....	1.00	10.00
Sempervirens. "California Redwood." Well known. Wood reddish, soft, close veined easily split, light and brittle, but very durable. It luxuriates in the cool dampness of sea fogs. Ornamental for lawns or parks; ht. 200 ft.....	40c	4.00
Solanum Erectum. (Betaceum.) "Guatemala Tree Tomato." A handsome evergreen of good form, and bearing yellow fruits the size of an egg, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; ht 8 ft. Per pkt. 25c.....	3.00	
Sterculia Platanifolia. "China Parasol Tree." Very ornamental, with large, plane-like leaves. This makes an excellent tree for avenue or park planting; ht. 40 ft.....	40c	4.00
Thuja Aurea. "Golden Arbor Vitæ." A dwarf Chinese variety; compact and globular in shape; top foliage yellowish green; suitable for lawns, cemeteries, etc.; ht. 6 ft.....	40c	4.00
Aurea Semper-aurea. "Ever Golden Arbor Vitæ." Dwarf habit and free growth. Retains its golden color the year round. One of the prettiest dwarf evergreens; ht. 4 ft.....	1.00	
Compacta. "Compact Arbor Vitæ." Handsome dwarf variety, compact, globular form; ht. 5 ft.....	35c	3.50
Occidentalis. "American Arbor Vitæ," or "White Cedar." A common and well-known tree. Native of the Atlantic States; ht. 50 ft.....	30c	3.00
Viburnum Tinus. "Laurustinus." One of the finest winter flowering shrubs, blooming abundantly during the winter. Also a valuable hedge plant; ht. 8 ft.....	15c	1.50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

All those varieties quoted at less than 50c per oz., we supply at 10c per pkt.

All those quoted at 50c and upwards, we supply at 15c per pkt.

Calycanthus Floridus. "Carolina Allspice." Remarkable for the scent of its flowers, which resembles that of ripe fruit. Will grow in almost any soil. Flowers brown; ht. 4 ft.....	30c	3.00
Catalpa Speciosa. "Indian Bean Tree." A rapid-growing tree, good for timber claims. Flowers white and purple; ht. 50 ft.....	15c	1.00
Ceratonia Siliqua. "St. John's Bread." The Carob, or Locust Tree of Scripture, with yellow flowers and edible saccharine pods, which are very fattening; ht. 30 ft.....	20c	2.00
Gleditsia Triacanthos. "Three Thorned or Honey Locust." Hardy and of rapid growth. Will form an impenetrable hedge. Seed should be soaked in boiling water before sowing; ht. 60 ft.....	10c	50c
Lagerstroemia Indica. "Crape Myrtle." A favorite tree in this vicinity, bearing rose-colored flowers in great profusion; ht. 20 ft. Per pkt. 15c.		
Lycium Horridum. (African Box Thorn.) A valuable hedge plant; ht. 6 ft. Per pkt., 25c.....	75c	
Maclura Aurantiaca. "Osage Orange." A well known hedge plant; ht. 40 ft.....	10c	75c
Melia Azederach Speciosa. "True Texas Umbrella Tree." Of very rapid growth, with long pinnate leaves, and wood of a reddish color, resembling the ash, durable and makes excellent fuel. Thrives in dry soils. Valuable for avenue planting; ht 40 ft....	10c	75c
Paulownia Imperialis. "Empress Tree." Very rapid growing when young. It afterwards forms a broad, flat head. Flowers violet, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; ht. 30 ft.....	35c	3.50
Robinia Pseudo-Acacia. "Yellow or Black Locust." Well known in this section; valuable for fuel and timber. One of the best trees with which to plant timber claims; ht. 60 ft.....	10c	40c
Syringa Vulgaris. "Purple Lilac." The common variety. One of the best; flowers and young foliage fragrant; ht. 8 ft.....	30c	3.00
Vulgaris Alba. "White Lilac." One of the best white varieties; ht. 8 ft.....	30c	3.00
Viburnum Opulus. "Snowball," or "Guelder Rose." An interesting shrub, with compact heads of snowy white flowers; ht. 15 ft.....	20c	2.00

Fruit Seeds.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Apple, Pear and Quince. The seeds of these varieties may be planted any time during the winter or early spring. Soak the seeds in tepid water for 3 days, and change the water each day, or soak in cold water for 8 or 9 days, then sow lightly in drills 2 feet apart.

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Almond, Etc. The cultural directions given for the Walnut, so far as germinating the seed is concerned, may be followed; should, however, the quantity be small, the pits may be placed in layers in boxes placed on the ground in a sunny exposure. Sprinkle over each layer a coating of sand. Layers may be 4 to 6 deep. Keep constantly moist, but not soaking. As the young plants appear above ground, they should be carefully removed and planted in nursery rows 3 feet apart. A cloudy day is most suitable for this work.

Walnut. The culture of the Walnut is the same as for all stone fruits. The seed may be planted in beds, during winter or spring, covering about 1 inch deep, and kept moist, but not wet, until they germinate, which will be in about 3 or 4 weeks, according to the temperature.

As soon as they crack and show the sprout, they should be transplanted to the nursery rows, 4½ to 5 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the row. They will grow the first year without irrigation 6 to 12 inches, and with irrigation 6 inches to 4 feet; the second year from 4 to 8 feet without irrigation, and about the same with it. They make a better tree to plant where irrigation is not practiced.

If ordered by mail 10c per pound additional will be charged to cover postage. Prices subject to fluctuation. Quotations for large quantities given on application.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Almond, Hard-shelled. (<i>Prunus Amygdalus Communis.</i>) Per 100 lbs. market price....		20c
Apple. (<i>Pyrus Malus.</i>) Useful as a grafting stock.....	10c	50c
Apple, French Crab. A superior stock.....	10c	75c
Apricot. (<i>Prunus Armeniaca.</i>) Price on application.		
Cherry, Mazzard (<i>Cerasus Communis.</i>) A hardy stock.....	10c	40c
Loquat. (<i>Eriobotrya Japonica.</i>) Seed supplied in season.....	10c	40c
Peach. (<i>Prunus Amygdalus Persica.</i>) From budded stock. Price on application.		
Peach, Seedling. (<i>Prunus Amygdalus Persica.</i>) Price on application.		
Pear. (<i>Pyrus Communis.</i>) Used as a stock.....	20c	\$2.00
Plum, Myroblan. (<i>Prunus Communis.</i>) A splendid stock on which to graft other varieties	10c	60c
Quince. (<i>Cydonia Communis.</i>) Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is much used for budding and grafting the Pear.....	25c	2.50
Walnut, Soft-shelled. (Var. of <i>Juglans Regia.</i>) A superior variety. 100 lbs. \$12.50.....		20c
Fresh Orange Seed. Taken from ripe fruit, thoroughly washed and cleansed from pulp. One pound of orange seed contains about 1500 seed.....		75c

SMALL FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Currant. Black	10c	50c
Red	10c	40c
Large mixed.....	10c	40c
Gooseberry. Large English mixed	10c	75c
Guava, Strawberry. (<i>Psidium Guaiava.</i>) Sow in boxes and transplant when 2 inches high to pots. Per lb. \$3.50	10c	35c
Raspberry. Finest sorts mixed	10c	40c
Strawberry. Large mixed	10c	50c
Red Alpine. This is the European wild strawberry.....	10c	75c

Gardening for Profit, a guide to the successful cultivation of the market and family garden. By Peter Henderson, illustrated with numerous new engravings. Mailed for \$2.10.

Palm and Other Decorative Plant Seeds.

As many of the seeds of this class of plants are not reliable unless fresh, and as the varieties reach us very irregularly from the collectors, we trust our customers will not feel disappointed if they do not receive all of the varieties they may order; we, however, promise to book such varieties which we cannot supply, and forward promptly upon arrival. As it is impossible to test the vitality or genuineness of this class of seed, we cannot hold ourselves in any way responsible for the results of crops. As many varieties of Palms take a long time to germinate, we advise patience and careful attention to attain successful results.

PALM SEEDS.

Palms are among the finest and handsomest of all plants. In a young state they do not show their distinctive characters.

	Per 10 Seeds.	Per 100.
Areca. A genus of elegant pinnate-leaved Palms, which are widely distributed over the earth, some of the species being found in the East Indies, while others occur in the West; they exist also in the Islands of the Mauritius and its dependencies, in the Island of Madagascar, in New Zealand and in Australia.		
Bauerii (Seaforthia Robusta.) Not very hardy in this climate, except under glass. Native of Norfolk Island.....	25c	\$2.00
Lutescens. (See cut page 104.) An extremely beautiful plant, with pinnate arching leaves; will not stand frost. Native of Mascareen Islands.....	25c	2.00
Rubra. The leaves are pinnate and arching, in a young state bright red, changing with age to dark green. Native of the East Indies; not hardy out of doors.....	25c	2.00
Chamaerops. The various species of Chamaerops are found scattered through Northern Asia, Northern Africa, North America, and the south of Europe. Leaves fan-shaped; fruit a berry and one seeded.		
Canariensis. A handsome palm worthy of cultivation, either for lawn or for pot culture.	25c	2.00
Excelsa. "Hardy Fan Palm." This palm grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; leaves fan-shaped; trunk enclosed by a dense mass of rough fibers. Native of the East Indies. Per oz., 25c; per lb., \$2.00		
Humilis. "Dwarf Fan Palm." An extremely handsome plant. Native of Southern Europe. Per oz., 30c; per lb. \$2.50.		
Cocos. An elegant genus of a noble order, many species of which grow to majestic proportions.		
Australis. "Brazilian Palm." One of the hardiest of all palms, hardier than even the Date Palm; withstanding, unprotected, a cold at which oranges and lemons are injured or destroyed.....	40c	3.00
Bonnetii. A beautiful palm for decorative purposes; graceful in appearance. Thrifty....	40c	3.00
Campestris. A hardy, handsome variety well suited for open air planting; is one of the most desirable of pinnate-leaved palms.....	40c	3.00
Plumosa. This species attains considerable size, rising upon a stout, straight column-like stem some 40 or more feet. Fruit drooping; bunches of waxy flowers, which are succeeded by quantities of orange-colored nuts, enclosed in an edible pulp, in size about as large as a chestnut. Leaves are pinnate. Native of Brazil; does well out of doors in this climate.....	30c	2.50
Weddelliana. This is perhaps the most elegant palm we have in cultivation. The stem is slender, and clothed with a quantity of black, netted fibres; leaves are from 1 to 4 ft. in length, or more, and beautifully arched. For table decoration there is no palm to compare with it. Native of South America.....	50c	4.00
Corypha Australis. (Livistona Australis.) Native of Australia; hardy.....	25c	2.00
Erythea Armata. (Brahea Glauca.) "Blue Palm." One of the most elegant Fan Palms, from the islands off Lower California. Leaves glaucous blue. Hardy.....	25c	2.00
Edulis. (Brahea Edulis.) A rapid growing variety from the Guadaloupe Islands. Fan shaped leaves, bright green. Hardy.....	25c	2.00

	Per 10 Seeds.	Per 100
Kentia Belmoreana. This fine palm is a valuable addition to our collections; its leaves are pinnate, dark green, and so beautifully crisp as to gain for it the name of "Curly Palm." It is very elegant and graceful in habit, a native of Lord Howe's Island, where it attains a height of 40 feet.....	40c	3.00
Canterburyana. This is a truly handsome species, native of Lord Howe's Island, with pinnate leaves, and a very robust habit. It is called in its native country the "Umbrella Palm." It is an exceedingly ornamental plant, and well adapted for decorative purposes	50c	5.00
Forsteriana. In its native country this plant is known as the "Thatch Palm," on account of its leaves being used for thatching houses. It is a robust-growing species, often attaining a height of from 40 to 50 feet. Leaves pinnate, and very deep green: native of Lord Howe's Island.....	50c	4.00



Phoenix Canariensis.

Latania Borbonica. Native of the Isle of Bourbon. Leaves large, fan-shaped, armed edges, and enveloped at the base in a net work of brown, fibrous tissues. It is a beautiful lawn plant, and when grown in large tubs or pots, this palm is the one best suited and most largely used for the decoration of hotel verandas; hardy. Oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

Oreodoxa Regia. "Royal Palm." Native of Cuba. This noble plant attains a height of 60 feet. Leaves pinnate. Is largely grown for house decoration, but can scarcely be considered hardy out of doors here..... 15c 75c

Phoenix Canariensis. (See cut.) An elegant and most hardy variety of the Date Palm, much used around Los Angeles for lawns. Very handsome and durable..... 10c 50c

	Per 10 Seeds.	Per 100
Phoenix Dactylifera. The Date Palm; is an erect, handsome palm. Native of Northern Africa and Tropical Asia, where the palm attains a height of 80 feet. Lives to a great age, and yields the Date Fruit of commerce. Hardy. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 50c.		
Reclinata. A very fine, large-growing species. Leaves pinnate. Largely used in Nice, Cannes and in the south of France for avenues, also the best for that purpose here, as it will stand severe frosts. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Hardy.....	20c	1.50
Rupicola. This is one of the most exquisitely graceful palms and in elegance takes a similar place to that of Cocos Weddelliana. It is of acaulescent habit, with wide-spreading, arching, pinnate leaves; a most valuable acquisition. Native of East India. Hardy.....	20c	1.50
Tenuis. This is a very hardy, elegant and desirable variety of Date Palm, with long, bright sea green leaves; much used for lawn planting.....	20c	1.50
Ptychosperma Alexandræ. "The Alexandra Palm." This is an extremely handsome Palm, although a somewhat slender-stemmed species. Leaves pinnate and beautifully arched, light green. Native of Australia, where it attains a height of a 100 feet. This variety will not stand much frost, but is very ornamental for pot culture.....	25c	2.00



Washingtonia Filifera.



Areca Lutescens.

Seaforthia Elegans. One of the most beautiful of the Palm family, and one of the finest subjects in cultivation for the conservatory, greenhouse or subtropical garden. Height 20 ft. Leaves from 2 to 10 feet in length, dark green. It stands quite a low temperature. Native of New South Wales.....	20c	1.50
Washingtonia Filifera. (See cut.) Well known California Fan Palm, which also goes under the names of Pritchardia Filamentosa and Brahea Filamentosa. Very hardy. Per oz., 10c; per lb., \$1.00.		
Robusta. A robust Fan Palm, similar to W. Filifera, but with smoother, and darker green leaves, without threads. Per oz., 25c; per lb., \$2.50.		

Practical Floriculture, a guide to the successful cultivation of florists' plants for the amateur and professional florist. By Peter Henderson. New and enlarged edition. Every grower of flowers should have a copy of this splendid book. Mailed for \$1.60.

Gardening for Profit, a guide to the successful cultivation of the market and family garden. By Peter Henderson, illustrated by numerous new engravings. Mailed for \$2.10.

SEEDS OF DECORATIVE PLANTS.

	Per 10 Seeds.	Per 100
Agaves. Six fine varieties, viz., Deserti, Leechequilla, Palmeri, Schottii, Shawii, Virginica, each per pkt. 15c. The collection of six varieties for 75c.		
Dracaena Amabilis. The ground color of the leaf is glossy green, becoming beautifully marked and suffused with pink and creamy white.....	25c	\$1.50
Australis (Cordyline.) A palm-like tree growing to a considerable height; the stem is stout, leaves from 2 to 3 feet in length, oblong, lanceolate and bright green; splendid for avenues, native of New Zealand. Per pkt. 25c.; oz. \$1.00.		
Draco. Yields the dragon's blood resin: the stem of this species is stout at the base; leaves are closely set, 18 inches in length and 2 broad, thick and fleshy, dark green, and ending in a long, thin unarmed point. Native of South America; hardy. 1000 seeds, \$5.00.....	10c	75c
Indivisa. (Cordyline Indivisa.) Sometimes called Dracaena Stricta. A most graceful palm-like tree, suitable for decoration either in or out of doors. Fine for avenues. Native of New Zealand. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.		
Indivisa Lineata Rosea .....Oz. \$1.50		25c
Latifolia Major , per 1000 seeds, \$3.00		40c
Veitchii. A beautiful variety, per 1000 seeds, \$2.00		25c



Musa Ensete.

- Musa Ensete.** "Abyssinian Banana." (See cut.) Native of the mountain regions of Abyssinia. This magnificent plant attains a height of 30 feet, the leaves occasionally reaching the length of 20 with a width of 3 feet. This plant produces no suckers, and requires several years to come into flower and seed, then it dies off like the Sago Palm, the Caryota Palm and others which flower but once without reproduction from the root..... 15c 1.00
- Phormium** Tenax. "New Zealand Flax." Ornamental and useful. The leaves may be shredded while green into fibre, and used for tying purposes. Per pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.
- Tenax Variegata.** A variegated variety of the above. Very ornamental..... 10c 50c
- Yuccas.** Six fine varieties, viz: Alba Marginata, Brevifolia, Clistocarpa, Elata, Truncata and Whippleyi, each per pkt., 15c. The collection of 6 varieties for 75c.
- Yucca** Quadricolor. A large and magnificent kind. The upper surface creamy yellow, in the center tinged with crimson and orange-yellow, and broadly bordered with dark shining green. Native of Mexico. Hardy..... 1000 seeds, \$2.00. 25c




Introductory Remarks.

Plants are a necessary and natural adjunct of seeds; indeed, the latter is a complement of the former. They serve an economic as well as an ornamental purpose,—economic in the sense of time saved to planters in their growing by means of budding, grafting, or seeds, thus gaining on nature's ways by man's intervention, thereby securing new varieties and a better quality of plant as well as of product. Our fine assortment is on a par in quality with our superior grown seeds: both are the product of California soil. Unlike the eastern grown plants, ours are grown with but slight protection, without artificial heat, and in many cases in the open; hence are vigorous, hardy, and free from injurious insects and disease. As a consequence will give better results than the sensitive and tender hot house grown stocks produced in the East. Bear in mind we sell no cheap plants badly grown in a haphazard manner; nor do we substitute. Every specimen in our establishment is accurately and plainly labeled. All we ask is a trial order, feeling assured that we can furnish patrons superior values.

Concerning Transportation Charges.

All plants sent by express at the expense of the purchaser, unless specially ordered otherwise; or, where in our judgment, the expressage would be too costly. We earnestly request our customers to always have their plants sent by express (except, perhaps, in the case of heavy balled shrubs or trees, or where express charges are very high), as our system of light packing makes the charges comparatively low, and they almost invariably arrive in perfect order when thus sent. In the case of small plants we will send by mail if desired, but larger and finer plants can be sent better by express than by mail, which will more than repay the expressage. Our packing and labeling is carefully attended to, and we charge for the same only to cover cost of material. All goods are delivered at railway or express office free of charge.

Important Notice.

 Pay only *special rate on boxed plants, which is one-third less than ordinary merchandise rate.* The express companies are glad to bill out all our boxes at this new rate, unless there is no special rate to the shipping point; but even then there is a special discount allowed of 20 per cent. See that no mistake is made at your end of the line. Goods do not need to be prepaid to secure either reduction. When prepaid, express companies give special low rates on plants, roots and bulbs, at eight cents per pound for three to ten pound packages to any point in the United States.

Choice Specialties in Plants and Bulbs.

Abutilon. "Souvenir de Bonn." A distinct novelty and the most wonderfully variegated Abutilon yet introduced, foliage is large, of a deep green color, not mottled as in all other variegated forms, but each leaf is edged with a broad white margin, much like the Silver-leaved Geranium. The flowers are quite large, pink, striped with crimson. The plant is a strong, robust grower, and makes a beautiful specimen in a short time, and is equally desirable as a bedding or pot plant. Strong plants; each 25c to 50c.

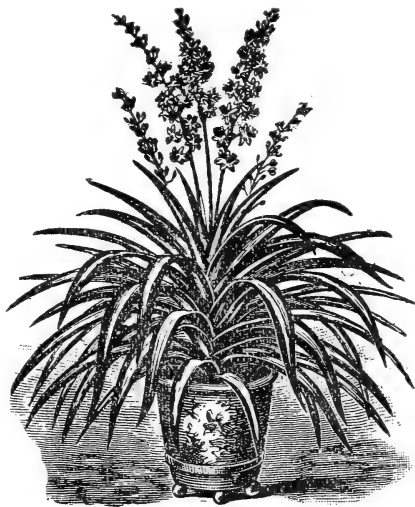


Agapanthus Umbellatus,

Agapanthus umbellatus. "Blue African Lily." (See Cut.) A royal plant and flower in every sense of the word. Each crown produces an abundance of dark green, waxy amaryllis like leaves which last for years, and throws up flower stalks 2 or 3 feet tall, crowned with immense umbels of from 30 to 100 exquisite long tubed Lily-like flowers of a lovely sky-blue color, which remain unfaded for weeks. It may be confined to a good sized pot, but if not divided will finally fill a tub as shown in the cut, and produce 30 to 40 stalks of flowers at one time. One of the grandest of pot plants. It should be given an abundance of water in summer, while growing and flowering, taking care however, not to let any remain in a stagnant state about the roots. Fine plants; each 25c to 50c

Anthericum vittatum variegatum. (See cut) Elegant house plant from the Cape of Good Hope, has foliage of a bright grassy-green color, beautifully striped and margined with creamy-white. In variegation and habit it closely resembles *Pandanus Veitchii*, but is of more rapid growth and easy of cultivation. It has a hardy constitution, not as against cold, but against the dry atmosphere and gas of the parlor, which makes it a valuable plant for the window or conservatory. Filled in hanging baskets, jardinières, or rustie designs, it makes a handsome ornament. Each 25c to 75c.

Antigonon leptopus. "Rosa de Montana." A native of Mexico, is a magnificent climber for the greenhouse, rivaling the *Bougainvillea* in the color and abundance of its flowers. The chief attraction of the flowers is afforded by the sepals which are half an inch long, of a bright rose color. As the flowers are produced in such great profusion, the plant in its season of flowering, presents a brilliant and extremely showy appearance. It is described by the discoverer as one of the most beautiful climbers he ever beheld. If planted in the garden it should be given a warm, sunny situation. Each 25c to 50c.



Anthericum.

Araucaria excelsa. "Norfolk Island Pine." (See cut next page.) The handsomest tree grown in California, presenting a most striking, beautiful and symmetrical appearance. Its deep green feathery foliage, arranged in whorls around a perfectly straight spire-like stem, forms a plant of rare grace and beauty. It is now extensively used in Europe as a decorative plant for the table. Our stock is strong and of fine form. Plants 1½ feet, each \$1.50; 2 feet, \$2.00; 3 feet, \$3.50.

Aristolochia elegans. An elegant summer climber of rapid and dense growth. It bears even on small plants, handsome flowers of a rich dark purple color ornamented throughout with irregular markings of creamy-white, center of flower deep yellow. The flowers are followed by seed vessels of beautiful and interesting appearance, when fully opened to release the seed they are like miniature parachutes. Each 25c to 50c.



Araucaria Excelsa.

like smilax, it will attain a great length. The foliage is very filmy and delicate of texture. Splendid for bouquets, retaining its freshness for days without wilting or changing color. Each 15c to 25c.

ASPIDISTRAS.

Lurida. Native of China, remarkable for producing its flowers under the surface of the earth. The leaves of this variety are long, broad, shining dark green. A splendid house plant. There is absolutely no other that will stand more ill-treatment, such as dust, dry air, want of light etc. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Elatior variegata. The foliage of this variety — green with broad stripes of white — contrasts finely with ornamental foliaged plants. For the production of well marked plants, the pots in which they are grown should be small, and the soil liberally mixed with sand. Each 50c to \$2.00.

BEGONIAS.

All the species of begonia are interesting and beautiful ornaments for the conservatory or window and well adapted to amateur cultivation, their culture being very simple in any rich soil if allowed an abundant supply of water. Care should be taken to keep the foliage of the Rex varieties free from dust. Occasionally the plants may be showered, but should not be exposed to the sun until the leaves are perfectly dry.

REX VARIETIES.

Each 25c to 50c.

Clementina. The stem and upper surface of the leaf are a beautiful bronze green, decorated with large silver spots; under side a bronze red, forming a pretty contrast. This plant bears handling well and its leaves are not easily hurt by water.

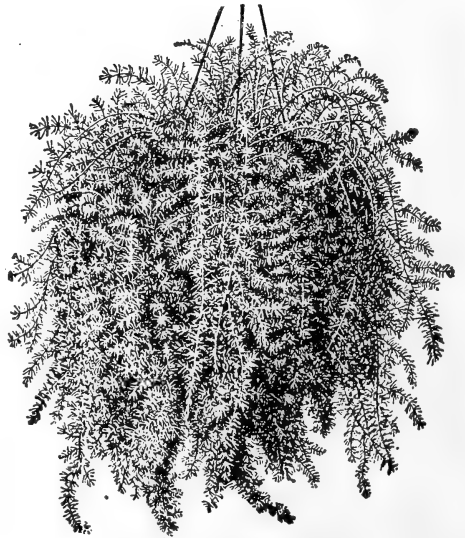
Countess Louise Erdody. A handsome variety of the Rex type, having a peculiar spiral twisted leaf, a metallic luster and silvery center.

Enfant de Nancy. Strong, vigorous grower, with hick heavy leaves distinctly marked with a broad, silvery zone; edge reddish bronze.

Asparagus Plumosus. A beautiful climbing plant with dark green, graceful foliage, surpassing Maiden Hair fern in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. The fronds are 12 to 15 inches in length, flat in form and taper to a point from a width of 12 inches. It is one of the handsomest of all foliage plants. Commonly named Asparagus fern. Each 25c to \$1.50.

Asparagus Sprengeri. (See cut.) This is one of the most distinct of all the indoor species of Asparagus, the cut conveys a faint idea of its exquisite beauty and it is simply impossible to overpraise it. It is not at all like the other species offered. Its plume-like growths, of a fresh light or apple-green hue, are thrown up in a free manner to a length of 3, 4, or even 8 or 10 feet, drooping gracefully and naturally from pot or hanging basket. It remains fresh all the year round, and in winter adds the charm of numerous red berries. For all indoor decorative purposes it is invaluable. In water it will remain quite fresh for 6 weeks after cutting, and we have had it remain fresh on the walls perfectly dry for two weeks. Everybody should grow it. Each 35c to \$3.50.

Asparagus Tenuissimus. A very useful pot plant for window culture. Trained on strings or trellis



Asparagus Sprengeri.

Lesoudsii. This is the largest leaved of any of the Rex family. It is a cross between *B. Diadema* and a Rex variety, but retains the Rex character.

Louise Closson. One of the richest and most beautiful of the Rex family, with large and very handsome foliage. The coloring is simply magnificent, center of leaf deep bronze, with broad band of silvery rose, edged with bronze and spotted rose.

Magnifica. One of the finest and largest leaved of the Rex family. The leaf is silvery, with beautiful markings; no pen description can do it justice.

Queen Victoria. Solid silvery leaf of crepe-like texture, reddish veins, embroidered margin and fluted reddish edge. One of the largest leaved.

R. George. This is one of the strongest growing of the Rex class. Very large, beautifully lobed, rich, glossy silver leaves, with distinct palmate center of bronze green. The edge of the leaf is metallic green, distinctly spotted silver.



Rex Begonia.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Each 25c to 50c.

Argentea Guttata. (See cut.) This variety is an introduction of M. Lemoine, and is a cross between *Olbia* and *Alba Picta*. This beautiful sort has the silvery blotches of *Alba Picta*, and the grace and beauty of growth of *Olbia*. It has purple-bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings, and is in every way a most beautiful Begonia. It produces white flowers in bunches on ends of growth stems. It is splendid for house culture.

Manicata Aurea. Its heavy, waxy leaves are boldly blotched and marbled with a rich golden-cream, with a clear pink etching in the mature leaves. Easily raised and strong grower.

[Metallica Velutina. Different from all others. Foliage dark, velvety, bronze-green above, under side reddish brown; a beautiful pot plant.

Nivea. (New.) This grand variety is an advance in flowering begonias. It is a constant bloomer, of dwarf, bushy habit and a vigorous grower, with large, dark green leaves, and is constantly covered with large clusters of rosy-pink flowers.

Otto Hacker. One of the best bloomers of these splendid decorative plants. Stiff, upright habit, with large, dark green leaves; great drooping clusters of coral flowers produced in bunches of 25 or more.

Rubra. One of the finest shrubby begonias in cultivation; has dark, glossy green leaves; scarlet flowers produced in abundance; stout, upright habit.

Thurstoni. A beautiful, stately plant, with remarkably handsome foliage. The under side of the leaves is a rich, purplish-red, the veinings are very prominent, while the face, or upper side, is a bronzy-green, with a peculiar glossy luster over all. Flowers rosy white, in large clusters.



Begonia Argentea Guttata.



Begonia, Tuberous Rooted.

Vernon. Foliage rich, glossy green, with red edge; flowers at first opening are deep red, changing to clear rose in the fully open flower. Blooms when quite small, thrives everywhere and is very popular. Will stand bedding in full sunshine.

TUBEROUS ROOTED.

(See cut on page 109.) Gorgeous blooming plants, with many colored flowers from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. They are summer bloomers, commencing to flower early and continuing in full bloom until frost, rivaling the geraniums in depth and intensity of color. They grow best if planted in partial shade in a soil composed of leaf mold, sand, and a small portion of well rotted cow manure. They also make splendid specimens when grown in pots. When through flowering they should be dried off and shaken free from earth and packed in charcoal dust or dry leaf mold and kept in a warm room until February or March, when they may be started again. Strong bulbs that will bloom this season:

Single, large flowering varieties, each 15c, per dozen \$1.25.

Double, large flowering varieties, each 25c, per dozen \$2.50.

BOUGAINVILLEAS.

A magnificent family of half hardy plants, comprising some of the most showy climbers in cultivation. Their beauty lies in the showy magenta-colored bracts which envelop the small greenish flowers. They all require a warm sunny situation to produce the best results, and if planted in good rich soil and given plenty of water during dry weather, we know of no climbing plant that will give better satisfaction as to persistent flowering and general effectiveness.

Strong young plants, each 25c; larger plants, each 35c.

Glabra. Color a rich shade of light purple, though the color varies in different soils. A free bloomer and rapid grower.

Glabra Sanderiana. The most prolific flowering sort in cultivation. It blooms when only a few inches high, and it may be said that it is scarcely ever out of flower. The bracts are a rich purple color, rather smaller than the other two kinds mentioned here, but what it lacks in size it more than makes up in quantity.

Spectabilis. A very rapid grower, which produces very large bracts of a glowing carmine-purple color. The bracts are larger than those of any other variety, foliage large and covered with hairs. This variety under favorable conditions will climb to a height of 40 feet.

BRYOPHYLLUM CALYGINUM.

A beautiful and strange plant, with thick, heavy leaves which, if cut and laid on moist soil or sand, little plants will grow from the notches all around the leaf. They grow very quickly to a considerable size and make a healthy and beautiful looking plant. When in bloom it presents successively two distinct aspects; first, when the calyx develops itself—membraneous, inflated, smooth as silk, cylindrical, round at either end, of a pea-green color, streaked with red, increasing in size, until it becomes 2 inches in length. Second, the flowers, borne upon slight pedicels, droop directly downwards, and are swayed by every breath of air like so many Chinese lanterns. It is impossible to describe the lovely tint of the leaves, which are also very prettily scalloped. A plant everyone can grow. Each 25c.

CANNAS.

LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS.

No class of plants have made greater improvement in the past few years, as to size and texture of flowers, freedom of bloom and diversity of foliage, than the Canna. This combination of brilliant flowers and tropical foliage easily places them in the lead of all other bedding plants. With no other plant can such gorgeous results be obtained with so little outlay of time and expense. They commence to bloom soon after planting out, and are ablaze with magnificent color until winter sets in. The dwarf varieties may be grown successively in pots or tubs, making showy plants for the porch during summer, and before frost they may be removed to the conservatory or window garden where they will continue flowering all winter.

Mrs. Kate Gray. "New Giant variety." A magnificent hybrid which originated at the nursery of Capt. F. Edward Gray, Alhambra, Cal., being the result of a cross between the orchid flowered canna Italia and Mad. Crozy. The color is a rich shade of orange scarlet overlaid with gold, a superb coloring which, in open sunlight, is simply dazzling. The form is perfect, the petals being very broad and overlapping and measuring 2½ to 3 inches across, while the individual flowers are 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The texture of the flowers is all that could be desired, they partake of the nature of the pollen parent or Crozy race in this respect, and withstand our hottest summer sun without wilting. The foliage is a bright glossy green, equal to a Musa in size and substance, and forms an elegant contrast to the glorious heads of bloom. The height of the plant is 6 to 7 feet, the growth is luxuriant but very compact, the massive foliage and the enormous spikes of bloom gives the plant a noble tropical appearance. It is the only

Canna of its kind in existence and the forerunner of a new giant race which must eventually supplant all other kinds, as it combines in a greatly exaggerated degree the best qualities of both the parent races. Strong roots, each 50c; per doz. \$5.00.

GENERAL LIST OF UP-TO-DATE VARIETIES.

Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50; 15 varieties \$3.00.

America. The grandest of all the cannas, of the type of Austria and Italia. Flowers of immense size and of a rich shade of orange salmon, feathered and splashed with scarlet. Foliage reddish bronze.

Depute Ravarin. A crimson variety with very large flowers, borne in large trusses well above the foliage; it is one of the best crimsons out, and perfect in every respect.

Furst von Hohenlohe. A very fine yellow, faintly dotted with scarlet on the lower petals; at a distance the effect is nearly yellow.

J. D. Eisle. Color an intense shade of vermilion scarlet; a magnificent variety, unquestionably one of the best of recent introductions.

Joseph Combet. Brilliant cardinal crimson, flowers enormous, petals broad and overlapping. One of the best all around varieties of its color.

Menelek. A grand sort, in color a bright Nasturtium red; flowers immense in size, trusses the largest of any we know of. This is one of the very best of Crozy's introductions and on its advent in France three years ago it sold for 20 francs each.

Mme. Favarichon. Extra large flowers, color a rich shade of satiny carmine with an orange sheen. A lustrous shade and the best of its color in cultivation.

Leon Pepin Lehalleur. Flowers deep carmine red, trusses large and borne well above the ample foliage. A fine sort.

Mme. Leon Leclere. Brilliant scarlet, tipped and margined with golden yellow after the style of Queen Charlotte, but much finer than that variety in every respect.

SPECIAL OFFER.—One plant each of the 20 varieties mentioned in this list, including "Mrs. Kate Gray," making the finest collection of Cannas obtainable, for \$3.75.

Mine d' Or. A reproduction of the well known Mad. Crozy in every particular save color, and that a grand one, being a clear bright canary yellow without any scarlet markings.

Mlle. Berat. This variety is the nearest approach to pink yet offered and is one of the most taking colors in all the newer varieties of cannas, always very popular.

R. Pearson. The most unique canna in the set and distinct from anything else in cultivation. Color a bright golden yellow densely dotted with light red spots. Extra.

Secrétaire Chabanne. Deep salmon colored flowers, very large; petals broad and evenly arranged, the best of its color.

Sam. Trelease. The grandest scarlet yet introduced, petals broad and overlapping and opening out perfectly flat; truss erect, borne on long stems. Its vivid color makes it a fine sort for massing or single specimens.

Sunray. A distinct and novel sort, flowers very large with broad massive petals; peculiarly striped and splashed with scarlet on a golden yellow ground.

OLDER VARIETIES.

Each 15c; per doz. \$1.50; 4 varieties 50c.

Austria. A counterpart of Italia in every respect save color, being a rich light yellow, faintly dotted with scarlet spots in the throat; at a distance the effect is clear yellow.

Exploreteur Crampbel. A deep rich shade of red spotted with crimson; both flower and truss are large, the combination of colors is at once odd and striking.

Florence Vaughan. Yellow spotted carmine. This variety possesses all the points necessary to a first-class Canna. Color, habit and growth are all perfect.

Italia. A deep golden-yellow, the center of each petal being splashed with brilliant scarlet. In point of beauty this canna equals the finest orchids.

CARNATIONS.

Each 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

We have an immense stock of these popular favorites, and in addition to the two superb varieties mentioned below we can supply all the various colors, as Scarlet, Yellow, Crimson, Striped, etc. In ordering please state colors preferred.

Los Angeles. Pure snow white of perfect form, rich clove fragrance and enormous size. It is a free and healthy grower and altogether the largest and finest white in cultivation.

Corbett. (See cut.) A fine companion to the above, in color a delightful shade of pure salmon pink, exquisitely perfumed. Flowers very large—plants free in growth and flowering qualities.



Corbett Carnation.

Ageratum Princess Pauline. A very beautiful ageratum, distinct from any other in cultivation, the body of the flower is pure white, while the numerous anthers are a pure shade of sky blue, the contrast between the two colors is a very telling one. The plant is very dwarf in habit and like all other ageratum is an excellent bedding or border plant. 10c each. \$1.00 per dozen.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Each 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

The merits of this well-known and favorite flower are justly appreciated. Being hardy, requiring only a minimum amount of care and attention, and never failing to flower under the most adverse circumstances, they should be planted in every garden. The only care is to propagate them by division or cuttings every year. For outdoor culture, we would recommend division of the root, for pot culture, propagation by cuttings. During spring and up to July, the tops should be frequently pinched in order to induce a dwarf bushy growth. Do not pinch the tops after July. As soon as the flower buds have formed, nip out all side buds, and leave none but 1 or 2 of the terminals. These will be very large, and will well-repay the trouble by their increased size and beauty. The Chrysanthemum is a gross-feeding plant, and though it will succeed in any soil, enjoys plenty of good, well-rotted manure, which enlarges the flowers, and gives the foliage a dark green appearance. After the flower buds have formed, a weekly watering with liquid manure will greatly improve both flowers and foliage.

Creole. A deep rich purplish-crimson, petals long and crowded, but not in any way coarse. A very striking shade of color.

Ed. Molyneux. Rich crimson on the upper surface of the petals, the reverse a deep bronze, a magnificent sort and always greatly admired.

Good Gracious. An enormous flower of bright peach color, composed of long narrow petals, which whorl up into a massive ball.

Glorious of the Pacific. One of the best early pink varieties, maturing about October 10th; it is the ideal of a fine Chrysanthemum.

Helen Bloodgood. Deep silvery rose, a very pleasing shade and largely grown by florists. As good pinks are rather scarce this sort is especially desirable.

H. F. Spaulding. Flowers very large and incurving; color a bright shade of bronzy yellow, occasionally marked with red, very fine.

Ivory. Snow white, very large and pure in color, grown by the thousands East where it is considered one of the best for market purposes.

Geo. W. Childs. Deep velvety crimson, a vast improvement on all other reds, does not fade as so many of its color do.

Mrs. Henry Robinson. The best early white and a valuable addition; reaches maturity about October 20th.

Mrs. O. P. Bassett. Identical with Mrs. Robinson save in color which is a bright clear yellow, foliage very heavy, stems stiff and erect.

Mrs. Geo. IIs. Pure white, petals long and drooping, very large and fine.

Major Bonnaffon. The yellow of yellows, flowers extra large, beautifully incurved, perfect in form and finish.

Marie Louise. An enormous white variety with long reflexed petals, blooms average 6 to 7 inches in diameter and are about as deep. A variety which when well grown is of unsurpassed beauty.

Niveus. Pure white, petals long and pointed, flowers massive and perfect in outline, extra good.

Philadelphia. Beautiful straw yellow turning lighter with age. Very large and the best yellow grown.

President Smith. Bright pink, of a pure even shade, the center petals incurving, the outer ones reflexed; a handsome flower of the largest size.

Queen. An extra fine pure white, perfect and quite distinct in form from anything else in the list.

R. J. Gause. An extra large spreading flower; color, orange red.

Rose Yoshike. A very pleasing shade of pink, somewhat after the color of President Smith; flowers very large of reflexed form.

Vivian Morel. When well grown, this variety is simply superb, the flowers are very large, petals long and narrow, twisting and interlacing into a huge ball of bright pink, very fine.

W. G. Newitt. The latest variety to bloom we have, can be had in perfection at Christmas or even later; if wanted late in the season, afford it slight protection as frost injures the bloom. Color a pure white slightly shaded with cream towards the center; flowers very large, an indispensable late sort.

Yellow Prince. A Japanese importation, flower similar to Good Gracious, color a rich buff yellow, very distinct and desirable.

Mrs. Rieman. A grand golden yellow incurved, one of the latest to bloom of its color; stem, form and finish are all perfect, nothing finer.

King of Chrysanthemums. An enormous flower with broad spreading petals, center ones incurving outer ones reflexed, color crimson, reverse of petals buff.

DAHLIAS.

Few flowers can be grown with as little care and produce such grand results as Dahlias; for beyond well staking, tying up and frequent waterings they require practically no attention. The new Cactus varieties are the rivals of the Chrysanthemums in grace and beauty, and are undoubtedly the coming flower; the petals are flattened and pointed and often twisted at the ends, and are less formal and set than the old fashioned double Dahlias. The single Cactus are a new and elegant class, remarkable for their light, graceful appearance, and are now great favorites in Europe for cutting purposes. Single Dahlias though not a new class have been greatly improved and present some very striking and beautiful forms and colors and combinations of colors. They are of exquisite grace and beauty, very free flowering, and for a display in the garden or for cutting purposes are unsurpassed. The following are all grown from a collection imported from Europe last year, and contain many of the best novelties, and is without doubt the finest collection of Cactus and Single Dahlias offered in this country. Roots supplied from January to April. As the stock of many of these varieties is very limited we advise intending purchasers to order early. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will substitute the nearest variety to it if so requested by customer when ordering.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

Beatrice. A very fine variety, true cactus shape, produces flowers on long stems well above the foliage, color pale rose with lighter shade at point of petals, quite distinct. Each 50c.

Bertha Mawley. Cochineal color, very free flowering; blooms stand upright upon stiff, wiry stems; thrown well above the foliage. Each 25c.

Chancellor Swayne. Velvety bluish-plum color, erect habit. Each 25c.

Charles Woodbridge. Bright crimson, one of the finest shaped cactus dahlias ever sent out. Each 75c.

Crawley Gem. Rich crimson scarlet, small flowers. Each 25c.

Cycle. A beautiful carmine color, quite distinct and good form. Each 25c.

Daffodil. Pale primrose yellow, true cactus shape. Each 35c.

Delicata. Light salmon at base of petals, gradually shading off to a lovely delicate pink. Each 25c.

Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum color, deeper and more velvety towards the center, florets 3 inches in length, beautifully and regularly arranged porcupine-like; a fine large flower. Each 50c.

Ernest Glasse. Very free flowering, purplish magenta, flowers well above the foliage. Each 35c.

F. C. Pawle. Rich crimson, shaded rose at the tips of the petals. Each 50c.

Fusilier. A grand flower, very deep salmon or coral pink, the back of the petals having a tint of lilac. Each 25c.

Harmony. Reddish bronze, rather more yellow towards the center, medium size. Each 25c.

Harry Stredwick. Rich fiery crimson maroon, true cactus shape, flowers well above the foliage. Each 25c.

Island Queen. Quite distinct, charming light mauve color, true cactus shape, medium size, extra fine. Each 60c.

J. L. Frewer. Bright vermillion, medium size. Each 25c.

Keynes White. True cactus type, medium size and one of the finest white cactus dahlias yet produced. Each 75c.

Mayor Haskins. Bright glowing crimson, a large bold flower. Each 35c.

Mary Service. Quite distinct, fine cactus shape, pinkish heliotrope at the ends of the petals, passing towards the base to a beautiful yellowish-brown, extra fine. Each 75c.

Matchless. Rich velvety maroon, free flowering. Each 25c.

Miss A. Nightingale. Erect flowers, on long stems, clear yellow ground, flaked and heavily edged with scarlet, a very attractive sort. Each 35c.

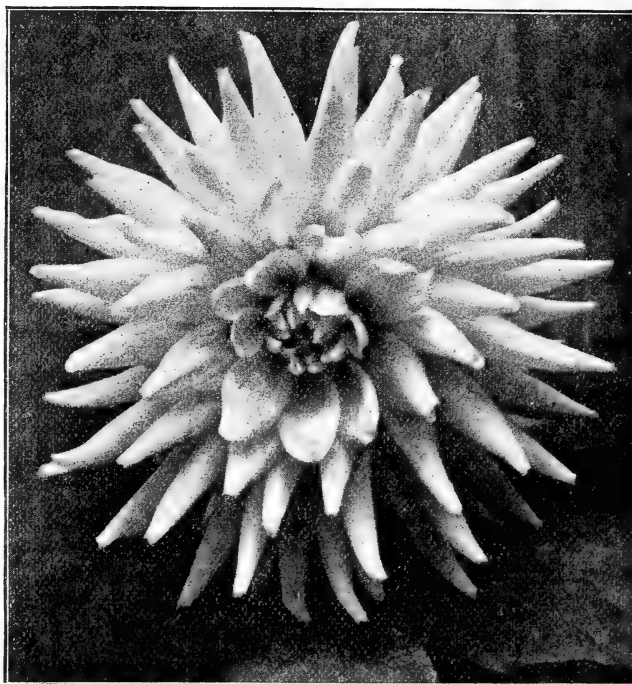
Miss Finch. Rich carmine rose, shaded crimson, very free flowering, medium size, of good form. Each 50c.

Miss Webster. Purest white, of fine habit. Each 50c.

Miss Violet Morgan. Base of petals fawn or orange, shaded toward the edge with delicate pink, small flowers. Each 35c.

Mrs. Barnes. Pale primrose, gradually shading towards the tips of the petals to pale rosy pink. Each 30c.

Mrs. Francis Fell. White tinted rose, fine. Each 25c.



Cactus Dahlia.

Mrs. Scrase Dickens. Rich golden yellow, fine large flowers, good habit and the best yellow cactus dahlia offered. Each 75c.

Purple King. Flowers on erect wiry stems, free flowering and very lasting when cut, distinct foliage. Rich imperial purple. Each 35c.

Purple Prince. Almost black. good habit. Each 35c.

SINGLE CACTUS DAHLIAS.

Bruce. Pale lemon color, a beautiful flower. Each 25c.

Burns. Splashed crimson on buff ground. Each 25c.

Earl of Ravenswood. An attractive variety, old gold color. Each 25c.

Lochiel. Quite distinct, florets nicely twisted and reflexed, cinnabar red. Each 35c.

Pirate. A beautiful flower, dark crimson, shading to purple at the tips. Each 35c.

Sir Walter. Petals well twisted, rosy pink, resembling a pink Cosmos, very fine. Each 30c.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

Alba Perfecta. Pure white, fine. Each 20c.

Amos Perry. Deep velvety maroon. Each 20c.

Annie Hughes. Clear yellow ring surrounding disc, shading to peach color on the margin of the flower; quite distinct. Each 25c.

Aurora. Rich yellow suffused with orange, very fine. Each 25c.

Cadet. Pure white with well defined margin of bright orange scarlet. Each 25c.

Cleopatra. Rich, deep velvety crimson, medium size and nicely recurved. Each 20c.

Demon. Rich blackish maroon, fine shape and the best dark single dahlia yet sent out. Each 30c.

Donna Casilda. Copper-orange, with dark maroon ring shading to tips of petals to bright rose. Each 25c.

Duchess of Marlboro. White center of petals, edged with deep crimson, varies, flowers of a deep maroon often appearing on the same plant, very striking and effective. Each 30c.

Eclipse. Rosy mauve and salmon, with broad crimson ring around disc. Each 25c.

Emmie. Blush white, with margin of bright lake color. Each 20c.

Evelyn. Clear white center, outer margin of flower shaded delicate pinkish mauve. Each 20c.

Florrie Fisher. Deep mauve, with distinct white ring around the disc, beautifully reflexed, a fine large flower. Each 20c.

Formosa. Rich dazzling crimson, fine form. Each 20c.

Gulielma. White, with side margins of golden buff. Each 20c.

Harry Braten. Deep rose, splashed and striped with dark velvety maroon. Each 25c.

Hugo. Rich scarlet, shaded purple and tipped magenta. Each 20c.

James Scobie. Yellow striped and flaked with scarlet, very fine. Each 30c.

Jeanette. White with clear margins of bright scarlet crimson. Each 25c.

Kitty. White, deeply suffused with rosy mauve. Each 25c.

Lady Montefiore. Rich deep yellow, shaded to margin of petals to a clear rosy peach. Each 20c.

Lady Whitehead. Rich rose purple, with yellow ring round disc. Each 20c.

Marion Hood. White, shading to rosy pink. Each 20c.

Maude Millet. White center, outer half of petals rosy pink, fine form. Each 20c.

Miss Glasscock. Soft clear lavender, margined pale mauve, very fine. Each 25c.

Miss Morland. Rich crimson scarlet, fine shaped flowers. Each 20c.

Miss Ramsbottom. Lovely pink shaded cerise. Each 20c.

Mrs. Jongkindt Coninck. White, shaded with pale mauve, petals well recurved. Each 20c.

Naomi Tighe. Rich sulphur yellow, with orange ring, small recurved flower of good form. Each 20c.

Northern Star. Bright red, margined with rich golden yellow, small, well-formed flowers, strong and distinct. Each 20c.

Sunningdale White. Very fine white, good form. Each 20c.

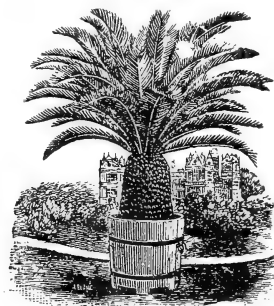
Sunningdale Yellow. Fine deep golden yellow. Each 25c.

The Bride. Pure white, medium size, good form, the best white. Each 25c.

Victoria. White, with side margins of velvety crimson, Very striking. Each 25c.

CYCAS REVOLUTA.

A splendid decorative plant, without a rival for indoor and outdoor use. Its noble and majestic habit is most impressive; very hardy, resisting alike the gas, cold and dust to which decorative



Cycas Revoluta.

plants must frequently be exposed. Any good garden soil will suit it. Pots should be well drained and water applied sparingly during the winter. Each \$1.50 to \$20.

DRACAENA. (Cordylina.)

Dracænas rank among the most beautiful and useful of the ornamental foliaged and fine leaved plants. In a large or small state they are alike elegant and attractive. All are admirably adapted for decorative purposes, excellent for jardinières, baskets, window gardens or the conservatory,

Amabilis. A strong growing variety that quickly forms large specimens, prettily variegated green, white and pale violet, turning to rose. Each 75c to \$2.50.

Braziliensis. A sturdy quick-growing Dracæna with broad green leaves, and stout stem and leaf stalks. As a decorative plant it has few superiors. A fine house plant. Each 75c to \$1.00.

Godseffiana. Undoubtedly one of the most striking new ornamental foliage plants of recent introduction. The plant is of an entirely different habit from all other Dracænas; it is free branching and throws out many suckers from the base so as to form beautiful, compact, graceful specimens in a very short time. Its foliage is broadly lanceolate, 5 to 6 inches long, and 2 to 3 inches wide; of a strong leathery texture; rich dark green color, densely marked with irregular dots and spots of a creamy-white, not unlike an

Aucuba Japonica, of which the markings in the foliage strikingly remind one. It is a plant which will undoubtedly be used extensively for decorative purposes when it becomes more plentiful, as it is very hardy as a house plant, equaling, if not surpassing in this respect, the *Aspidistra* and *Ficus*. Each \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Sanderiana. An entirely distinct species, with thick textured, narrow leaves, which are closely set on slender, upright stems, variegated, with silvery white and green bands alternating, and of various widths, the whole surface of the plant being covered with a silvery sheen of bloom. It is altogether different from anything heretofore known in the way of *Dracenas*. Each 75c to \$2.50.

Terminalis. (See cut.) A splendid plant for house and window decoration, with bright tropical looking foliage of rich crimson color; beautifully marked with white and pink in well developed plants. Each 25c to \$1.00.



Dracena Terminalis.

Indivisa. Probably, all things considered, the very best plant for the centers of vases, hanging baskets, etc. It is very graceful, and is not injured by sun or wind in the most exposed situations. We have a large stock of this most popular vase plant in splendid shape, from small plants up to extra large specimens for the largest vases, and can offer it at low prices. Each 25c to \$2.50.

FERNS.

No collection of plants is complete without ferns. Their popularity has greatly increased during the past few years, and now they are indispensable in all choice floral decorations, and are especially valued for room and table decoration. Where there is shade and moisture most of the varieties

succeed well when planted out of doors. Good drainage must be provided, as stagnant water is fatal to success. The plants we offer are in 4, 5 and 6 inch pots, and well established.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris. "Common Maiden Hair." Each 25c to 50c.

Adiantum Cuneatum. One of the most beautiful of all the Maiden Hair Ferns, and the one most popular and most generally grown by florists for decorations. It is a superb pot fern. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Adiantum Pubescens. A peculiar and beautiful fern, having a very soft, appearance from the brown pubescence which covers the stems. Fine for baskets and fern-dishes. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Adiantum Williamsii. A very handsome tall growing variety with large fronds. Each 50c to \$2.00.

Asplenium Bulbiferum. "Bulb-bearing Fern." An exceedingly beautiful and interesting variety. Has the very singular property of bearing little buds on its surface, from which the young plants are formed. It is not an uncommon thing to see 15 or 20 of those young plants all perfectly developed, from 1 to 2 inches high, on a single frond. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Cibotium Schiedei. This is undoubtedly the finest of all the tree ferns for use in decorative purposes, and though appearing very soft, is in fact very hardy, as has been demonstrated by the leading decorators, succeeding admirably as a house plant, which is not the case with any other tree fern. It possesses a grace and delicate appearance that is found in no other plant. It is a variety that is always scarce and difficult to obtain. Fine plants in 6-inch pots, each \$3.50.

Cyrtomium Falcatum. "The Holly Fern." So called on account of the similarity of its foliage to that of holly—bright, glossy green. This is a tiptop house plant, easily grown. It has also been called the Leather fern on account of its easy culture. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Divallia Stricta. One of the finest ferns in cultivation whether growing as a decorative plant in the room or planted out; the fronds are of strong texture and a beautiful shade of green. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Lomaria Gibba. A strong-growing hardy fern, well-grown specimens of which are very desirable as decorative plants. Makes very symmetrical, fine specimens, and is exceedingly valuable for table decorations, or where other decorative plants are desirable. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Lygodium Scandens. The beautiful Japanese climbing fern; as easy to grow as ivy or smilax. Each 35c to 75c.

Microlepia Hirta Cristata. We consider this one of the finest ferns in cultivation to grow into specimen plants, and while it is of such a delicate, graceful appearance, that would lead one to think that it was useless as a house-fern, it is, nevertheless, one of the best for this purpose. Each 35c to \$1.00.



FERNs.

Nephrolepis Cordata Compacta. In our estimation this variety is the finest of all the sword ferns; it is of free, strong growing, compact habit, attaining when fully grown a height of about 2 feet. The fronds, which are of a dark green color, are very rich, of upright growth, with just sufficient arch in them to make them graceful. Splendid for jardinières. Each 50c to \$1.50.

Nephrolepis Exaltata. The true Sword fern. In well grown specimens the fronds attain a length of 6 or 7 feet, but only 1 to 3 inches wide, and like plumes arching over in every direction in a most graceful manner. Will grow either in deep shade or full sun, and no other plant is more absolutely sure to grow finely and please everyone. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Nephrolepis Davaleoides Furcans. A beautiful and distinct variety, with numerous arching fronds; makes fine specimen plants in a very short time, crested at the ends. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Nephrolepis Exaltata Bostoniensis. Known as the Boston Fern. This is decidedly the favorite for growing in hanging baskets, wall-pockets and tall jardinières. Its long broad arching fronds show to grand effect. Each 50c to \$2.50.

Nephrolepis Phillipense. A compact dense growing variety of dwarf habit, with pretty upright fronds. One of the best for house culture or window gardening. Each 35c to 75c.

Polypodium Aureum. A noble sort with large glaucous fronds which are of a bluish tint, deeply cleft and borne on stout brown stems, drooping over the pot and forming a majestic object. Of easy growth. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Pteris Argyraea. A very showy strong growing fern, variegated foliage; fronds large, light green, with a broad band of silvery white down the center of each; very distinct. Each 50c to \$2.00.

Pteris Biaurita Argentea. This is a compact form of *P. Argyraea*, which it resembles in every way except that it is more miniature in growth and the fronds heavier, thicker, and of more substance, making it valuable for general use, as it withstands dry atmosphere much better than others of this type. Each 35c to 75c.

Pteris Cretica Albo-Lineata. An old but very hardy and useful dwarf species, with a whitish stripe in the fronds. A grand sort. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Pteris Serrulata Cristata. A beautiful crested fern, fine for baskets, fern-dishes and for cutting. Very easy to grow. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Pteris Serrulata Voluta. This desirable fern is one of the most distinct varieties of *Pteris Serrulata* yet introduced, the volute or curled appearance of the pinnæ being very noticeable, not only in the mature plants, but also in the young state. Its elegant appearance being also further enhanced by the tips of the incurved pinnæ being prettily crested. Each 35c to 75c.

Pteris Tremula. One of the finest ferns for house decoration, growing very rapidly and throwing up large, handsome fronds; makes magnificent specimens; easily grown and very popular. Each 35c to 2.00.

Pteris Tremula Smithiana. A crested form of *P. Tremula*, especially adapted to grow into 5 or 6 inch pots, in which shape it is very desirable, being of bold, attractive and graceful appearance. Each 50c to \$1.50.

FICUS ELASTICA.

(Rubber Plant.)

This is certainly one of the best plants grown for decorative purposes. It succeeds well with ordinary treatment. Its glossy, thick dark-green leaves seem formed especially to resist the dust



Ficus Elastica.

and gas to which plants in dwelling houses are exposed. Its large foliage and erect form are much admired. Each \$1.00 to \$5.00.

FUCHSIAS.

One of the finest flowers for garden decoration that we possess, which also succeeds well as a greenhouse or window plant. When planted in the open ground the only precaution to be observed is to plant them in a somewhat shaded location and thoroughly enrich the soil with well decomposed manure, and, during dry weather, water freely and give occasionally a little liquid manure.

We describe a few of our leading varieties of Fuchsias, which we consider to be the best.

Arabella. (Single.) White tube and sepals, very large and long, well reflexed, corolla rich rosy pink.

Avalanche. Flowers very double, large and fine, tube and sepals bright carmine, corolla dark violet plum.

Black Prince. (Single.) Large, spreading corolla of clear pink, sepals waxy carmine, beautiful habit and a very free bloomer.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. Flowers large, double, corolla creamy white, dark red sepals, well reflexed, of good habit and growth.

Phenomenal. The tube and sepals of a rich, reddish crimson color, enormous corolla, very full, of a beautiful azure violet color, the most gigantic double Fuchsia yet sent out.

Speciosa. Tube and sepals flesh color, shaded rose, with rosy carmine corolla. A remarkably free flowering and hardy variety.

Storm King. (See cut.) A gem, with dwarf habit, carmine sepals, with white corolla. A magnificent large double variety.

Tower of London. Rich velvet blue corolla, scarlet sepals, well recurved.

Wave of Life. Beautiful golden colored leaves, rich scarlet tube and sepals, with bright violet blue corolla.

Price of above from 15c to 50c each.

LOTUS PELYOURENSIS.

(Coral Gem.)

This charming basket plant, comparatively unknown in this country, is of rapid growth and trailing habit, admirably adapted to growing in hanging baskets and vases. Without its flowers it might almost be described as a silvery asparagus, but when covered with its bright coral red flowers, measuring 2 inches in length, it is really beauti-



Fuchsia, Storm King.

ful. It is of the easiest possible management and seems to thrive in almost any situation and under the most adverse circumstances. A valuable addition to this class of trailing plants. Each 25c to \$1.00.

MUSA ENSETE.

(Abyssinian Banana.)

(See cut on page 105.) For producing a tropical effect on the lawn, terrace or flower garden, this plant cannot be excelled—it is also very useful as a house decorative plant—we have some fine large specimens. For full description see page 105. Each \$1.00 to \$5.00

PALMS.

This family is fitly called "Princes of the Vegetable Kingdom." Their beautiful characteristics, grandeur and graceful beauty places them at the head of all decorative plants. For descriptions, see Palm Seed List, pages 102-104.

Areca Lutescens. (See cut p. 104.) In 4-in. pots \$1.00; 6-in. pots \$2.50; 8-in. pots \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Caryota Urens. "Himalayan Palm," in 5-in. pots 50c.

Chamaerops Excelsa. "Hardy Fan Palm," in 5-in. pots 50c, according to size, up to \$5.00. **Humilis.** "Dwarf Fan Palm," in 5-in. pots 50c, according to size, up to \$5.00.

Cocos Plumosus. In 4-in. pots \$1.00; 5-in. pots \$2.50, according to size, up to \$5.00. **Weddelliana** (see cut) 2½-in. pots 50c, according to size, up to \$2.50.

Corypha Australis. \$4.00.

Erythea Armata. (*Brahea Glauca*.) "Blue Palm," in 6-in. pots \$1.00, according to size, up to \$5.00. **Edulis** in 6-in. pots 75c, according to size, up to \$2.50.

Kentia Belmoreana. According to size, 50c to \$10.00. **Forsteriana** in 3-in. pots 60c, large plants \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Latania Borbonica. Chinese Fan Palm in 3-in. pots 75c; 4-in. pots \$1.00; large plants \$1.50 to \$7.50.

Livistona Rotundifolia. A very pretty Palm, especially suited for table decoration. The foliage is small and gracefully recurved, forming an almost globular plant. In 4-in. pots \$1.00; 5-in. pots \$2.00.

Phoenix Canariensis. (See cut, p. 103.) In 6-in. pots 75c, according to size, up to \$5.00. **Daetylifera** in 6-in. pots 35c, according to size up



Cocos Weddelliana.

to \$2.50. **Reclinata** in 6-in. pots \$1.00; 8 and 10-in. pots \$2.50 to \$3.00; extra large specimens in tubs \$6.00. **Rupicola** in 6-in. pots \$1.50. **Tenuis** in 6-in. pots \$1.00; 7 and 8-in. pots \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Ptychosperma Alexandrae. Leaves feather-shaped, beautifully arched, quite red when young, but light green (with a silver tinge underneath) when older—makes a very ornamental pot plant. In 4-in. pots 50c; 5-in. pots \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Raphis Flabelliformis. In 6-in. pots \$1.50; 7-in. pots \$2.50; 10-in. pots \$5.00.

Seaforthia Elegans. In 3-in. pots 25c; 5-in. pots 75c, according to size, up to \$2.00.

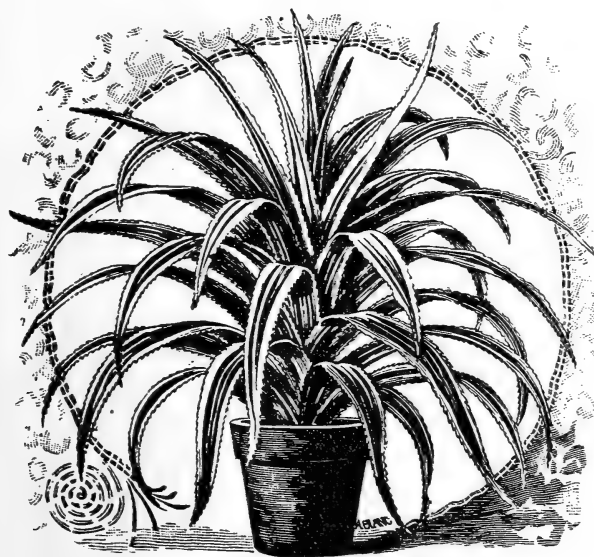
Washingtonia Filifera. In 5-in. pots \$20.00 per 100; each 25c; in cans or boxes, extra large, 2 to 3 ft. high 75c to \$1.50. **Robusta** in cans or boxes, extra large, 2 to 3 ft. high \$1 to \$2.

PANDANUS UTILIS.

(Screw Pine.)

One of the most noble, beautiful and useful decorative plants that can be grown. For majesty of form and gracefully arranged foliage it is almost without an equal, while its vigorous constitution enables it to stand more neglect, without serious injury, than almost any other plant we know of. Whether in the window garden, the center of a vase, or hanging basket, or among the piazza plants in summer, it fills a place for which it seems especially adapted. The sharply serrated edges of the leaves are bright red and the body of the leaf green, glistening in the sunlight and rendering it unusually attractive. A plant which will delight everybody. Each 50c to \$2.00.

Pandanus Veitchii. (See cut.) Is even more attractive than the foregoing. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with broad stripes and bands of pure white and most gracefully curved. No collection of decorative plants should be without this magnificent variety. Each 75c to \$2.50.



Pandanus Veitchii.

marked with broad stripes and bands of pure white and most gracefully curved. No collection of decorative plants should be without this magnificent variety. Each 75c to \$2.50.

ROSES.

This, the "Queen of Flowers," is so generally known and grown, that but little space need be occupied in describing the mode of planting, etc., all that is necessary being a good, deep, rich soil, liberal manuring and good cultivation. The roses we offer are all grown out of doors, are well furnished with roots, and range in height from 1 to 3 feet. They are well established in 4-inch, 6-inch, 8-inch and 10-inch pots. Prices respectively 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each; \$2.50, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per dozen, except where specially marked. We give the leading varieties, but can also supply many other kinds not herein mentioned.

TEA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

Bon Silene. Brilliant carmine rose, a well known variety, beautiful in bud.

Bougere. Deep rosy bronze, large and full.

Catherine Mermet. Fine fleshy rose color, large, full, and of perfect form, a splendid fall bloomer.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. Salmon rose, tinted with copper, large and globular, distinct.

Cornelia Cook. Large, fine buds, creamy-white.

Doctor Grill. Coppery yellow, suffused with rose.

Duchess de Brabant. Rosy flesh, globular form, flowering in clusters.

Elise Sauvage. Pale yellow, with orange center, large, double and globular.

Etoile de Lyon. Sulphur yellow, deeper in center, large, double and of good form.

General de Tartas. Dark rose color, large and double.

Homer. Bright rose, with frequent markings of white.

Isabella Sprunt. Sulphur yellow, very beautiful in the bud.

Jules Finger. Rosy pink, shaded with salmon; large, double and finely formed.

La France. Beautiful lilac rose, with silvery luster, and perhaps the sweetest fragrance of all roses. Universally admired and popular.

Madame de Watteville. The "Tulip" Rose. Salmon white, each petal bordered with bright rose, like a Tulip, large and double, a fine rose.

Madame Falcot. Apricot yellow, fuller and lighter in color than Safrano, charming in bud.

Madame Jos. Schwartz. White, tinted with bright rose, exquisite in coloring, a grand rose.

Madame Lambard. Salmon pink, shaded with rose, large, double and globular; good.

Madame Margottin. Dark citron yellow, with deep center; large, globular and free blooming.

Madame Welche. Pale yellow, with orange center, distinct.

Meteor. Rich velvety crimson, large buds and flowers borne on long stems; strong grower and free bloomer.

Marie Van Houtte. Canary yellow, tipped with rose; finely formed, good.

Niphetos. Beautiful clear white, with long pointed buds, free growing and vigorous.

Papa Gontier. Dark carmine crimson, with long buds; exceedingly free flowering.

Perle des Jardins. Beautiful rich yellow, of large size and perfect form.

Rainbow. Deep pink, striped and splashed with crimson; base of petals, rich amber; large, very fragrant and free flowering.

Safrano. Bright apricot in bud, changing to buff.

Sombreuil. White, shaded salmon; large, double and vigorous; fine.

Souvenir de Wootton. Bright crimson and very fragrant, especially good.

Souvenir d'un Ami. Delicate rose, shaded salmon; large, double and exquisitely fragrant; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Sunset. Deep apricot, beautifully shaded with salmon, very fine; a sport from Perle des Jardins, and of the same habit.

The Bride. Pure white, shaded lemon, large and full; a sport from Catherine Mermet, of the same habit.

The Queen. Pure snow-white, very sweet, fine buds; a vigorous, healthy grower, and a continuous bloomer.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

American Beauty. Rosy crimson, shaded scarlet, very double and fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Pale delicate rose shaded with white, large and globular.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color, deeper in centre, large and effective, a good full bloomer.

Dinsmore. Rich scarlet crimson, large double and an incessant bloomer.

Duchess of Albany. Similar to La France, but a rich, deep, even pink throughout. This rose is in reality a Hybrid Tea, though usually classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Empereur de Maroc. Deep velvety maroon, distinct and beautiful.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant velvety crimson, beautiful in bud, probably the most popular red rose.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with crimson centre; large, full and good.

La Reine. Rose, tinted with lilac, large; full and fine; very fragrant.

Madame Charles Wood. Vivid crimson, flushed with scarlet, large, very double, and a continuous bloomer.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, very large, full and of good form; habit erect, with magnificent foliage.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded, buds long and pointed.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose, immense flower, fine form and habit. One of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson maroon, shaded with blood red, very rich and velvety; distinct.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich glowing scarlet crimson, of exquisite shape, a strong vigorous grower.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Banksian. White. Very sweet, blooming in clusters, violet scented; a good pillar rose.

Banksian. Yellow. Small, but very beautiful, well adapted for training up on verandas.

Celine Forestier. Pale yellow, a free bloomer, large and double.

Climbing La France. Silvery rose, changing to pink.

Climbing Niphetos. Pure white, large and globular.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Very deep yellow, buds large and highly fragrant.

Cloth of Gold. Yellow, large and very double, of very robust and vigorous growth, succeeds well in this climate.

Gloire de Dijon. Fawn tinted with salmon and rose.

Gloire de Margottin. Dazzling red, large, very full and deliciously fragrant.

Gold of Ophir. Salmon and fawn, shaded with copper, of vigorous growth.

Lamarque. White, well known, constant flowering. The best white climbing rose.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful, deep yellow, full and globular; magnificent.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry-red, large full flowers, a great acquisition as a climbing or pillar rose.

Reve d'Or. Deep yellow, large and full.

Solfaterre. Sulphur yellow, large and fine; vigorous.

W. A. Richardson. Growth very vigorous, flowers full, color splendid orange-yellow, beautiful in bud.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Clothilde Soupert. Medium size, very double and beautifully imbricated, produced in clusters, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. A very beautiful and valuable rose; the flowers are very full and regular, perfectly double and fragrant; color clear rosy-pink, passing to white.

Mignonne. One of the most lovely miniature roses; the flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in clusters, and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose. A vigorous grower, and constant and profuse bloomer.

Perle d'Or. Charming and very distinct; color coppery gold, changing to fawn and salmon; flat, rayed form; very double, and finely perfumed.

VIOLETS.

Strong pot-grown plants, 50c per dozen.

California. A grand single violet now grown in great quantities all over the country for cut flower purposes, flowers very large and fragrant, stems often a foot long.

Czar. The old dark purple single Russian violet, very fragrant and a free bloomer.

Farquahar. A very dark double violet, at least 2 or 3 shades darker than Marie Louise, very fragrant and, for a double violet, produced on very long stems. It is considered one of the best commercial sorts.

Marie Louise. Large double blue, flowers very large, intensely fragrant, and very free, later in bloom than single sorts.

Princess of Wales. A magnificent new single, the largest violet in cultivation. The flowers open out flat similar to a pansy and are deliciously fragrant and extra long stemmed. This sterling novelty originated with Millet, the celebrated French violet specialist about 4 years ago; it is regarded as one of the finest of his productions.

Swanley White. This variety is the counterpart of Marie Louise in every respect save color, it being pure white, very fragrant.

CAMPANULA ELEGANS. A handsome new Campanula, native of Siberia and regarded as one of the finest in existence; it forms tufts 24 to 30 inches high and produces many long spikes of large bell shaped drooping flowers of a beautiful purplish-blue. It belongs to the same family as the Canterbury Bells but greatly exceeds them in point of beauty, it is useful for cut flowers or for bedding purposes. Each 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Abbreviations; e evergreen. d deciduous, s shrub, t tree.

Abutilon. 6 different varieties	\$0	15 to \$0	35
Acacia. "Wattle." For full descriptions see Australian Tree Seed List.			
Dealbata, et	\$0	15	\$1 50
Decurrens, et		15	1 25
Melanoxylon, et		15	1 25
Mollissima, et		15	1 50
Pycnantha, et		15	1 50
Achania Malvaviscus, es. Bright Scarlet	\$0	35 to	50
Aloysia Citriodora, ds. "Lemon Verbena." White		15 to	25
Brachychiton Acerifolium, et. "Flame Tree." (See Australian Tree Seed list for descrip.)		25	
Extra large plants	1	50	
Camellias , es. We have a splendid collection of these showy flowers.....		50 to	1 50
Clianthus Puniceus, es. "Glory Pea." Bright Scarlet.....		50 to	75
Coprosma Baueriana Variegata, es. Beautiful foliage.....		35 to	1 00
Cyperus Alternifolius, es. A pretty aquatic plant		25 to	50
Deeringia Amherstii Variegata, es. Leaves white and green, very pretty.....		35	
Deutzia Crenata, fl. pl., ds. Double white		35	
Gracilis, ds. Very graceful and pretty; pure white.....		35	
Diosma Ericoides, es. "Breath of Heaven." White, with scented foliage		50	1 00
Dracaena Draco, es. "Dragon's Blood Tree".....		75 to	1 25
Euonymus Japonica, es. "Spindle Tree,"		25 to	50
Aurea Variegata, es		25 to	50
Fabiana Imbricata, es. White, heath-like flowers.....		50	
Grevillea Robusta		25 to	50
	Price each.	Large plants each.	
Heliotropium , es. President Garfield. Bright mauve purple, large trusses.....	10c	to 25c	50c
Queen of the Violets. Purplish violet, large.....	10c	to 25c	50c
Hibiscus , es. Brilliantissimus. Scarlet, with black ring.....	15c	to 35c	75c
Cooperii. Beautifully variegated foliage.....	15c	to 35c	75c
Minatus. Semi-double, red.....	15c	to 35c	75c
Schizopetalus. Deep red, very distinct flowers.....	15c	to 35c	75c
Hydrangea Otaksa, ds. Flesh color	25c	to 35c	50c
Paniculata Grandiflora, ds. White.....	25c	to 35c	50c
Thos. Hogg, ds. White.....	25c	to 35c	50c
	Price each.	Large plants each.	
Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia, et. Blue, a magnificent tree.....	Small plants, each	25c	75 to 1 00
Lantana Hybrida, ds. Six different kinds.....	\$0	15 to \$0	25
Laurus Camphora, et. "Camphor Tree".....	3 ft. 50c.	Large plants, 5 to 6 ft.	1 00 to 1 50
Nobilis, es. "Sweet Bay."	1 00		2 00
Tinus "Viburnum," es. 3-inch pots per 100, \$5.00; 5-inch pots per 100, \$12.50.			
Large plants in pots or boxes		25 to	75
Lavandula Vera, es. "English Lavender".....		25	50
Ligustrum Italicum, es. "Privet," for hedges.....	per 100, \$5.00		
Japonicum, es. "Japan Privet"		25	50
	Price each		
Magnolia Grandiflora. et. White, very large flowers.....	\$0	75 to \$1	50
Mahonia Aquifolia, es. Yellow, succeeded by blue berries.....		75 to	1 50
Melia Azederach, dt. "Texas Umbrella" or "Pride of China"		15 to	75
Metrosideros Floribundus, es. "Bottle Brush Tree." Scarlet.....		50	75
Myrtus Communis, es. "Common Myrtle." White.....			15
Nerium Oleander, es. Six different varieties.....		25 to	75
Olea Fragrans, es. White, very fragrant.....	1 00	to 2 00	
Oreodaphne Californica, et. "Native Bay." Leaves fragrant		25 to	50
Phormium Tenax, es. "New Zealand Flax." Green leaves		50 to	1 50
Variegata. Green and yellow.....	1 00	to 2 00	
Pittosporum Eugenioides, es. (See Tree Seed list for description)		25 to	75
Tobira, es. White.....		25 to	75
Tobira Variegated. Beautiful variegated leaves	1 00	to 1 50	
Undulatum, es. (See Tree Seeds)		50 to	1 00
Poinciana Pulcherrima, ds. "Bird of Paradise." Yellow and scarlet.....		25 to	75
Poinsettia Pulcherrima, ds. Brilliant scarlet bracts		35 to	50
Punica Granatum, ds. Pomegranate. Double scarlet		25	75
New dwarf scarlet		25	75
Schinus Molle, et. "Mexican Pepper Tree." Bright scarlet berries. In 3-in. pots			
75c per doz., \$5.00 per 100. In 4-in. pots \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.			
Large specimens in cans 50c to 75c each.			
Spiraea Prunifolia, ds. "Bridal Wreath." Double white.....		25 to	50
Reevesii, fl. pl. Double white.....		25 to	50
Solanum Erectum (Betaceum,) et. "Guatemala Tree Tomato."		25 to	50
Sterculia Populifolia, et.....	1 00	to 1 50	
Weigelia Rosea, ds. Rose.....		25	50

CONIFERAE.

For extended descriptions see our Tree Seed List, pp. 99-100.

		Price each.
Araucaria Bidwellii. "Bunya Bunya." Plants 2 ft in height.....		\$3 50
15-in. in height.....		2 50
Excelsa. "Norfolk Island" Pine. Plants 2-ft. high.....		2 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....		4 00
Cedrus Deodara. "Indian Cedar." Plants 1 to 2 ft. high.....	\$	\$ 50
3 to 4 ft. high.....	1 50 to	2 50
Libani. "Cedar of Lebanon." Plants 1½ ft. high.....		1 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 50 to	3 00
Cryptomeria Elegans.....		35 to 50
Japonica. "Japan Cedar.".....		50 to 75
Cupressus Guadalupeensis. "Blue Cypress.".....		50 to 75
Lawsoniana. "Lawson's Cypress." Plants 2 ft. high.....		50
Extra large plants in tubs or boxes.....		1 50
Macrocarpa. "Monterey Cypress." In 4-in pots, 2 to 3 ft.	Per doz., \$1 00	
In boxes.....	Per 1000 \$9.00; per 100 \$1.00	
Sempervirens. "Italian Cypress.".....	25 to	50
Pinus Insignis. "Monterey Pine." In 4-in. pots; plants 1 ft. high.....	Per doz. \$1.00	
Large plants, 3 to 4 ft. high.....		75
Sequoia Gigantea. "California Big Tree." Plants 2 to 3 ft. high.....	1 00 to	2 00
Sempervirens. "California Redwood." 2 ft. in 5-in. pots.....		50
Large plants.....		1 50
Thuja Orientalis. "Chinese Arbor Vitæ.".....	50 to	1 50
Aurea Compacta.....	75 to	2 00

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

Abbreviations — e, Evergreen; d, Deciduous.

	Price each.
Akebia Quinната, e. Flowers violet-brown, with a Cinnamon fragrance.....	\$0 35 to \$1 00
Ampelopsis Quinquifolia, d. "Virginia Creeper." A very rapid grower.....	25 50
Veitchii, d. "Japan Ivy." Foliage very handsome, becoming crimson in the fall.....	25 50
Aristolochia Elegans, e. Flowers purple, marked white, with yellow eye.....	50 50
Sipho, d. "Dutchman's Pipe." Yellow and brown.....	25 50
Bignonia . "Trumpet Vine." Six different varieties.....	25 50
Cobaea Scandens, e. A rapid climber, with purple, bell-shaped flowers and good foliage.....	15 25
Small plants, per doz. \$1.00.....	
Dolichos Lignosus, e. "Australian Pea Vine." Rosy pink.....	15 25
Hardenbergia Alba, e. "Australian Lilac." White.....	25 50
Hedera Helix, e. "English Ivy.".....	15 25
Hibernica, e. "Irish Ivy.".....	25 50
Hoya Carnosa, e. "Wax Plant.".....	25 to 2 50
Variegata, e. "Variegated Wax Plant.".....	50 1 50
Ipomoea Learii, e. "Blue Moonflower." Sky blue.....	Per doz. \$1 50
Mexicana Grandiflora alba, e. "True White Moonflower".....	15 25
Jasminum fruticans, e. "Jasmine." Yellow.....	35 35
Gracilis, e. "Jasmine." White, very graceful.....	35 50
Officinale, e. "Jasmine." White.....	25 25
Poeticum, e. "Poet's Jasmine." Yellow.....	50 75
Lonicera Sinensis, e. "Chinese Honeysuckle." White and red, very fragrant.....	25 50
Japonica Aurea Reticulata. Golden netted Honeysuckle. White and yellow.....	15 35
Halleana, e. White and pink.....	25 50
Heckroth, e. Pink.....	25 50
Mandevilla Suaveolens, e. "Chili Jasmine." White, very fragrant, beautiful.....	25 50
Passiflora , e. "Passion Vine." 6 different varieties.....	25 50
Phaseolus Caracalla. "Snail Flower," e. Lilac, purple and yellow, splendid.....	25 50
Physianthus Albens, e. White.....	25 50
Plumbago Capensis, e. "Leadwort." Light blue.....	15 25
Alba, e. "Leadwort." White.....	25 50
Zeylanica, e. New white.....	25 50
Rhynchospermum Jasminoides, e. "Star Jasmine." Pure white, fragrant.....	50 2 00
Variegata, e. "Star Jasmine." White, variegated leaves.....	75 1 50
Tricolor, e. White, foliage beautifully mottled with white and pink.....	75 1 50
Senecio Scandens, e. "German Ivy." Yellow, fine for hanging baskets.....	15
Smilax . (Medeola Asparagoides.) A well known climbing plant, much used in floral work, festooning, etc.....	10 15
In 3-in pots.....	per 100 \$7.50
Solanum Wendlandi, e. A splendid climber, with gorgeous light blue flowers.....	50
Sollya Heterophylla, e. Beautiful small bright blue flowers, in clusters.....	50 75
Stephanotis Floribunda, e. Flowers waxy white, very fragrant. One of the handsomest climbers. Requires a sheltered, warm situation.....	50 1 50
Tacsonia Buchanani, e. Deep rose color. Flowers similar to Passion flowers but larger.....	25 50
Tecoma Jasminoides, e. White and purple.....	25 75
Radicans, d. Red. (Syn. Bignonia Radicans).....	25 to 75
Wistaria Sinensis, d. Lavender. The best of all deciduous climbers, flowering in early spring, well known.....	50

CACTI.

The most Wonderful Family of Plants in Existence.

NOTE.—All varieties of Cacti and Succulents offered in this list are priced mail or express charges free, to any part of the United States.

The Cactus family contains many of the most singular and grotesque, as well as the most beautiful productions of the vegetable world.

The flowers of many of the species are most gorgeous, of others the most delicate and beautiful known to botanists. Of distinctive and striking forms, there is no end in this strange family.

Nearly all the species require but little care, will endure any amount of ill treatment and will thrive and blossom where other plants starve. The plants themselves are a bright green during summer and winter, while their individuality is so marked and their manner of growth so curious and unique that no one who has ever cultivated them can fail to appreciate and admire.

As a house plant they have no superiors, grouped with bright colored stones in the form of a rockery or even massed artificially in a large flower pot or fernery base they make a most handsome and unique parlor ornament. They may also be grown successfully out of doors, forming most beautiful and grotesque objects.

Cacti for Indoor Rockeries.

The following article was written by Mr. Elias A. Long of Buffalo, N. Y., in "Popular Gardening":

"In order to enjoy the greatest possible share of pleasure, with the least possible inconvenience in growing a fair collection of Cactuses, the writer has adopted for house use a method which he has not before now seen employed in Cactus houses. It is to set a dozen or more plants in a mass in one large pot or other receptacle for earth, the surface of which is treated as a miniature rockery, and with the center considerably higher than the edge. Recently, in thus disposing of a fine collection, an ordinary fernery base, bought at a local seed store, was used for holding earth. This was planted as shown in the engraving, and up to the present time it has developed into the most handsome and unique parlor ornament we think we have ever seen. It is the admiration of all our friends, not only because of the charming effect created by the various forms and colors of the plants themselves, but because in one or another of these it is rarely without a flower. The addition of the rockery feature affords advantages in several ways. First, by the selection of pleasing colors of stone, as marble and granite, red and gray, and other kinds, as they may be had in fragments from the stone cutter's yard, and then of a few seashore pebbles, etc., a handsome contrast in color with the Cactuses is produced. The stones also enable one to build up the soil (this we prefer to have consist of one-half sand) mound-like, in a way that is conducive to providing the dryness of soil which all Cactuses enjoy."



Cactus Rockery for the Window.

With regard to the culture of Cacti, it is found that, generally speaking, they ought to be watered sparingly

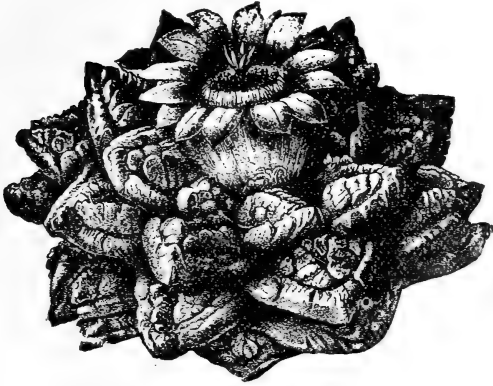
while dormant and freely when in bloom, and grown in a light sandy soil, always bearing in mind that wherever planted the drainage must be perfect, for if the soil be allowed to get in a stagnant, saturated condition, the strongest plants will soon die.

When potting, cut off all dead, dried roots close to the stems, and select pots slightly larger than the diameter of the plant; or, just large enough to hold the roots correctly spread out. The soil should be in a semi-dry condition so that it may be easily worked in amongst the roots. A small stick may be used to advantage in pressing the soil firmly around the plant, leaving sufficient space between the soil and rim of pot to facilitate watering.

Under the heading of each genera we give brief instructions as to the character of soil found most suitable to successful culture.

ANHALONIUM.

This interesting family are spineless and entirely distinct from any other cactus in appearance. They thrive best in very gravelly soil, require but little water and enjoy plenty of sunshine. No collection is complete without them.



Anhalonium fissurata.

Fissurata. (See cut.) Commonly called "Living Rock," owing to its resemblance to some curiously carved specimens of stone, is decidedly a most wonderful plant. Its habitat is among dry rocks in a region where but little rain falls. Still it thrives well under pot culture and makes a most interesting and unique addition to any Cactus collection. It blooms in September and October, and has a very beautiful and variegated flower, imbedded in a white silky wool areolæ. The lower part of the plant is top-shaped, the upper part which you see in the illustration scarcely projects from the ground, and is from 2 to 4 inches in diameter when growing wild; but under cultivation it is double the usual size. Each 50c to \$1.

Prismaticum. "Seven Stars." This rare plant is found on the top of arid, barren, rocky mountains at great altitudes in Mexico, where it is too hot and dry in the summer for other vegetation and too cold in winter for even animal life. It will live and thrive in all extremes of temperature. In potting, gravelly soil should be used, so as to insure good drainage, as too much water is the only thing that will injure the plant. It will grow and bloom in any sitting room, without being watered, for a long time. Each 50c to \$1.00.

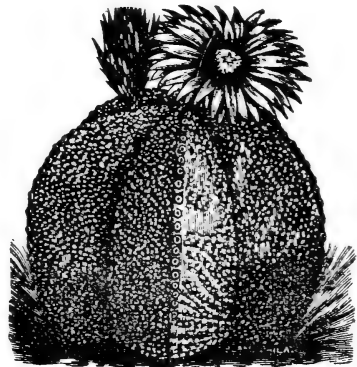
Williamsii. Commonly called "Dumpling," or "Turnip" Cactus. It is devoid of spines, and has a long root. The flowers are pale rose in color. This variety is entirely distinct from the two species just described. Each 25c to \$1.00.

ASTROPHYTUM MYRIOSTIGMA.

(Bishop's Hood. See cut.)

All Cacti commend themselves to our consideration by reason of their curious forms and suggestiveness of particular objects. Thus we have the

"Old Man Cactus," the "Turks Head," the "Fish Hook," etc. Of this group, not one is so strikingly individual and typical as the "Bishops Hood," representing as it does to the smallest detail a veritable Bishops Hood carved out of simple stone. This feature is so pronounced that it is readily sought after by all plant lovers, and particularly the admirers of strange plants of the desert. The flowers of this species are produced near the summit of the stem, generally several together; open early in the day, expanding on each succeeding day for nearly a week. Plants will also continue bearing flowers from June to September. The past season we sold our stock entirely out and booked orders for arrival. We now have a large stock of fine specimens which we offer at very reasonable rates. Each \$1.00 to \$3.00.



Astrophytum Myriostigma.

CEREUS.

An extensive genus, the species of which are remarkable for their singularity of form and for the beauty of their flowers. Few classes present greater contrasts. Some are round, some angular, some smooth and others fluted. Some are climbers or creepers while others grow like huge trees, attaining a height of 60 feet, with a diameter of 2 or 3 feet. The night blooming section is very interesting and beautiful. The flowers vary in size from 6 to 14 inches in diameter, according to the species; *C. MacDonaldi* being the largest, measuring 14 to 16 inches.

The soil for *Cereus* should consist of two-thirds good garden loam, one-third coarse sand and if for strong growing kinds a little old cow manure mixed in, will make a good safe compost.

Colubrinus. Quick strong grower of stately proportions, flowers white, of delicious fragrance, blooming at night, also bears fruit almost the color and size of an orange. Each 25c to 50c.

Emoryi. One of the finest California *Cereuses*; the long transparent golden yellow spines being so distinct from any other *Cereus* known that they brighten up a collection wonderfully, placed in the sun they glisten like gold. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Flagelliformis. Commonly called "Rats Tail Cactus," fine trailing variety with rosy colored flowers. Each 25c to 50c; cuttings 15c.

Grandiflora. "Queen of Night" or "Night Blooming Cereus." Strong growing plant with deliciously fragrant flowers, creamy white inside and reddish brown outside, of immense size. Each 25c to \$2.00, according to size; cuttings 15c.



Cereus MacDonaldi.

MacDonaldi. (See cut.) Handsome slender stemmed species, flowers creamy white and yellow, of immense size, a bouquet in itself. Each 25c to \$2.00; cuttings 15c.

Nycticalus. A fine, strong night bloomer, something like Grandiflora, the flowers are almost yellow and borne very freely. Each 25c to \$1.00; cuttings 15c.

Serpentinus. In appearance something like Colubrinus with the exception of the spines which are soft and silky. This variety is well adapted for training on trellises. A quick grower and good bloomer. Each 35c to \$1.00; cuttings 20c.

Speciosissimus. One of the very best bloomers. Flowers from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, color a beautiful combination of scarlet and purplish crimson, will keep for days when cut and placed in water. Each 50c to \$2.00; cuttings 15c.

Triangularis. Easily distinguished by its triangular stems, has white flowers followed by bright scarlet fruit, a rapid grower, each 25c to \$1.50; cuttings 15 cents.

We have healthy grafted plants of the following;
Flagelliformis Cristata, each \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Formosus Monstrosus, each \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Peruvianus Monstrosus, each \$1.00 to \$3.00.

ECHINOCACTUS.

The "Hedgehog Cactus." A large genus and most beautiful of the order, the grotesque appearance of the plants, crowned as they are at times with their large flowers, renders them objects of much atten-

tion among Cactus admirers. The soil we prefer for their culture is a mixture of rich loam, thoroughly decomposed cow manure and coarse sand in equal proportions. This must be well drained by mixing small lumps of charcoal and broken pots with the earth, and by placing a layer of the same material at the bottom of the pot.

Bicolor. Flowers between 2 and 3 inches long, petals bright rosy purple, spines all the colors of the rainbow; a most beautiful little plant. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Brevihamatus. Color very dark green, flowers yellow, spines shaded from pure white to brown, a handsome variety. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Capricornis. (See cut.) A most interesting variety, even handsomer and more distinct than the "Bishop's Hood," being a better bloomer; has fine markings of white spots all over its surface, which gives it a clean, neat appearance; the flowers are yellow, of good size, freely produced. Each 50c to \$1.50.

Cornigereus. This is a beautifully formed plant with very broad, flat, blood-red spines, curved sharply at the end. It has pretty purple flowers. No collection should be without it. Each 50c to \$1.

Cylindraceus. A native of our California deserts, with long interlacing spines, bright yellow, crimson and blood red in color. One of the most beautiful of the genus. Each \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Grusoni. A very handsome variety, with bright golden colored transparent spines, which closely cover the plant, giving it a bright, clean, distinct appearance; has beautiful red and yellow flowers. Each \$2.00 to \$5.00.



Echinocactus Capricornis.

Horizonthalonius. A handsome species of a beautiful gray color, quite distinct. The flowers are funnel shaped, purplish-pink, the sepals being tipped with a darker shade of purple, which have a pretty effect when open in the sunlight. Each 50c to \$1.50.

Setispinus. The best bloomer, lovely, fragrant, canary yellow flowers with red center, followed by red berries. Each 25c to 50c.

Sinuatus. Yellow flowers 2 or 3 inches long, a most excellent bloomer. Each 25c to 50c.

Texensis. Has handsome fringed flowers of various shades of pink, followed by large red seed pods. Each 25c to 50c.

Veridescens. Flowers greenish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the spines beautiful when wet, color red. Each 25c to 50c.

ECHINOCEREUS.

This class of Cacti, with its gorgeous flowering stems, appeals strongly to Cactus lovers. Though not so vivid in spine-coloring as Echinocactus or Mamillaria, still this deficiency is more than offset in the superior size, color, and texture of its flowers. No more magnificent sight is possible than a field of E. Candicans, (the "Rainbow Cactus") in full flower. Imagine from 6 to 8 blossoms 4 to 5 inches across, to each plant—what a brilliant blaze of color! From a horticultural point of view, the Echinocereus can be commended, because several of the most ornamental and free flowering species are hardy in dry situations, and will succeed in a cool frame house; hence are desirable for amateur planters who have no facilities for growing the tropical sorts. Another important and valuable quality is the length of time the flowers last, in which respect they are quite different from the majority of their allies. Some will expand every day for a week and in a few exceptional cases the flowers will continue opening at intervals for 12 or 14 days. The soil best suited for them is $\frac{2}{3}$ rich loam and $\frac{1}{3}$ coarse sand.

Berlandieri. A fine dwarf basket plant, bearing large clusters of fragrant purple colored flowers. Each 25c to 50c.

Candicans. The "Rainbow Cactus." A beautiful plant, flowers magenta, white, orange and green, measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and the spines ranging in color from creamy white to the deepest red. Each 50c to \$1.00

Dasyacanthus. A distinct variety densely covered with grey and reddish spines, has very showy flowers of large size, color red and bright yellow. Each 50c to \$1.50.

Emoryi. A very handsome California variety with bright golden spines densely covering the plant. Flowers yellow. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Enneacanthus. One of the best bloomers. The flowers are 3 inches long, reddish-purple in color and borne freely. Plant grows in clusters. Each 25c to 50c. Clusters, 75 to \$1.50.

Fendleri. Distinct in form, long dark spines turning upwards, very large flowers in color dark rose to shining crimson. An excellent plant for rockeries and similar situations, being very hardy. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Pectinatus. Pure white spines, large pink flowers 4 inches in diameter, one of the very best plants for blooming, fragrant. Each 25c to 50c.

ECHINOPSIS.

This large flowering hardy genus is the most useful for growing in city gardens, being of a strong robust constitution, thriving equally well planted along side geraniums in the flower border or in pots as window Cacti.

They produce many young plants from the base and side which can easily be rooted in sand and soon form nice blooming specimens. Any rich sandy garden soil will grow them well.

Eyriesii. (See cut.) White flowers 6 to 8 inches long like a curved funnel and 4 to 5 inches broad. The delicious fragrance possessed by the flowers is very pleasing and most powerful. Each 25c to 50c.



Echinopsis Eyriesii.

Mulleri. A beautiful variety whose satiny rose colored flowers will remain open for a week, very fragrant. Each 25c to 50c.

Multiplex. Flowers of immense size, 6 to 8 inches across the mouth when fully expanded, color a delicate rose, deeper towards the apex. Each 25c to 50c.

Oxygona. Very large flowers from well grown plants have measured 8 inches long by 4 inches in diameter. In color the outer part of tube is curiously marked with green and red, the petals being white, stained with red on the margins. Each 25c to \$1.00.

EPIPHYLLUM.

("Crab" or "Lobster Cactus.")

The varieties of this beautiful genus are numerous and are largely cultivated for their showy flowers. E. Truncatum and its varieties are the kinds usually cultivated in our green-houses and are among the most highly colored and beautiful of our winter flowering plants. They are often grafted on Cereus grandiflora but do best perhaps on Pereskia. A large symmetrical head is easily formed and with proper attention will make a plant worthy of a situation in any green-house. The Epiphyllum is one of the best of sitting room plants, and may be had in bloom from November to March with good management. Strong grafted plants, blooming size. Each 50c to \$2.50.

MAMILLARIA.

These beautiful gems of the Cactus family are natives of Mexico principally. In their native habitat they grow in rich loam and therefore require a better soil than the different kinds of *Cereus* and *Echinocactus* which grow among calcareous rocks in the mould formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the fissures.

By attending to these particulars the *Mamillarias* may be easily grown in any situation where they can be kept free from frost. When kept in a room they should be allowed as much air as possible and the dust which lodges among their spines should be frequently blown off with a small pair of bellows or the breath. Care should be taken when selecting the soil, to guard against such as has been lately manured, at least none should be added, loam from good rotted turf with $\frac{1}{3}$ sand is best.

Applanata. A fine plant bearing bright red berries, very attractive. Each 25c to 50c.

Decipiens. Has lovely, large yellow flowers, which last for several days. Each 25c to 50c.

Elegans. A very handsome, short, white spined variety, has bright colored flowers, followed by a circle of red berries or seed pods, excellent as a pot plant. Each \$1.00.

Fulvispina. Magnificent plants, the spines are ivory white in color at the base, turning to dark purple towards the point, and are regularly curved towards the top of the plant. Flowers pink, very large and freely produced. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Goodrichii. A beautiful California variety, color gray, forms fine large clusters, flowers yellowish, petals with red midrib, a very good kind, producing quantities of flowers and fruit. Each 25c to 50c.

Grahammi. A very neat and striking plant, with pretty rose colored flowers. Each 50c to \$1.00.

Meiacantha. Flowers white with a reddish stripe through the center, followed by beautiful fruit. Each 25c to 50c.

Pusilla. Bright silvery spines, flowers white with red stripe, very small species, flowering when 1 inch high. Each 15c to 50c.

Micromeris. (See cut.) Called by some the "Button" or "Mushroom Cactus." On account of its small, neat, delicate appearance. The flowers are followed by bright carmine berries, which remain on it all winter. Each 35c to 75c.



Mamillaria Micromeris.

Minima. A very small, neat plant, with star-like white flowers, blooms continuously throughout the summer. It is of rapid growth, soon forming large clusters of heads. Each 25c; clusters \$1.00.

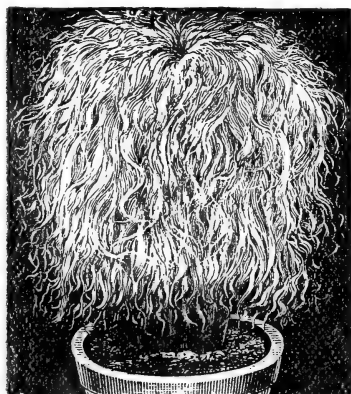
Pectinata. A strikingly showy plant, with beautiful sulphur yellow flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter when open. Each 25c to 50c.

Stella Aurata. (Golden Star.) When in good condition the entire plant is covered with star-like rosettes of yellow spines; flowers small and white. Grafted on *Cereus grandiflorus* stock it makes a beautiful head. Each 25c to 50c; grafted plants \$1.00 to \$1.50.

PILOCEREUS.

The well known Old Man Cactus, *P. Senilis* is a native of Mexico. It attains a height of from 20 to 25 feet, with a diameter of 9 or 10 inches, and its fluted character gives it somewhat the appearance of an architectural column. The stem is divided into 30 or 40 narrow furrows, with corresponding ridges, which are furnished at very short distances with tufts of white spines, surrounded by numerous long flexible white hairs, resembling the gray hairs of an old man's head, hence has arisen not only the common name of the plant, but also its scientific appellation. When young the stems are fleshy and succulent but when they get old their tissue becomes filled with an extraordinary quantity of small sand like grains, composed of oxalate of lime, not less than from 60 to 80 per cent having been found in individual stems. This genus requires the same culture as other Cacti and is increased in the same manner.

Senilis. "Old Man Cactus." (See cut.) In potting this general favorite a little old lime rubbish should be added to the soil. Each 75c to \$5.00.



Pilocereus Senilis.

OPUNTIA.

There are upwards of 150 species of the *Opuntia* or Prickly Pear. Some species grow erect and tree-like, while others are procumbent or creep on the ground, and nearly all have spines. The upright growers sometimes reach a height of 10 feet or more. The *Opuntia Tuna*, for instance, have been introduced into Southern Europe, Africa and other places where they are cultivated for the sake of obtaining Cochineal. The fruit is pear shaped, 2 or 3 inches long, bright carmine in color when ripe, is edible and has a pleasant sub-acid flavor, being considered cooling and refreshing. Large orchards of these varieties were planted by the Mission Fathers throughout Southern California which still stand and yield their crop for the market as of yore.

There are many very beautiful varieties of the flat leaved *Opuntia*, several of which we will describe in the following list, they will be found to be highly decorative and interesting.

The best soil for *Opuntias* is $\frac{2}{3}$ loam, $\frac{1}{3}$ coarse sand and old lime rubbish such as can be procured from some torn down wall or building and a little well rotted cow manure, all being thoroughly mixed together. Like all of the Cacti family they must be given perfect drainage to attain a successful growth.

Basilaris. A pretty variety, forming fan shaped leaves, originating from a common base resembling somewhat an open cabbage head, minutely pubescent, the color being almost purple. It blooms during the summer, the flowers are a beautiful shade of purple. Each 25c to \$1.00.

Basilaris, Heart Shaped. A beautiful variety of the above mentioned, having heart-shaped leaves of splendid color. Is generally sold under the name "With All My Heart." Each 50c.

Cylindrica. An upright cylindrical stemmed variety with spindle-shaped tubercles, looks like a *Cereus*. The flowers are red, 2-in. in diameter. Each 25c to \$1.00.

Cylindrica Cristata. A contorted monstrosity of the above, rare and interesting. Each 75c to \$1.50.

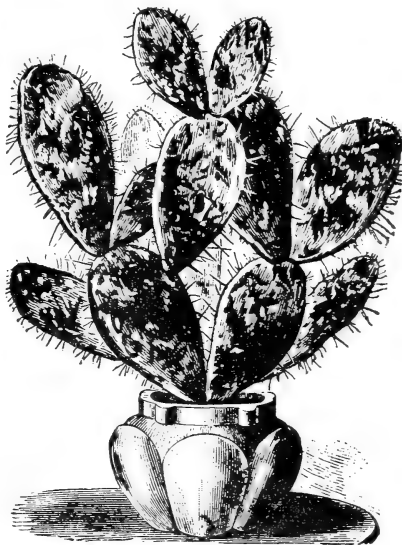
Clavata. A dwarf variety with large spines and pretty flowers. Fine for small indoor rockeries. Each 25c to 50c.

Frutescens. "Tree Cactus." A beautiful slender sort, forming fine specimens. It blooms freely and bears an immense number of red fruit, which gives the plant a most attractive appearance. Each 15c to \$1.00.

Lurida. This plant is of branching habit, with slender stems and short spines. Each 25c to \$1.50.

Microdasys. This is without doubt the handsomest of all the *Opuntia* family. Its flowers are golden yellow and the branches which are of a bright lively green are thickly spotted with tufts of beautiful golden yellow, in appearance looking like soft plush. No collection should be without this distinct and striking sort. Each 25c to \$1.50.

Monacantha Variegata. (See cut.) This is another beauty, largely grown as a house plant. The flat stems are dark green in color, liberally marbled and splashed with pure white. The young growth is prettily margined with pink. It has but few spines and bears bright orange colored flowers. Each 50c to \$1.50.



Opuntia Monacantha Variegata.

Senilis. An interesting variety, completely covered with long white hairs; often named, though not correctly, "Old Man Cactus." Each 25c to \$1.00.

Tuna. Our Mission fruiting variety, the well known prickly pear. A very strong grower. We supply only cuttings, which root very easily. Each 25c to 50c.

PHYLLOCACTUS.

This magnificent specie is unexcelled for the quantity, size and beauty of their flowers which comprise all the richest tints of color. They are distinguished by their curious flat, broad, leaf-like branches, the flowers are produced from the notches or indentures along the edge of the branches. When well grown they form attractive and striking decorative plants for the house. All the species, are readily increased by cuttings which should be allowed to dry a day or two after being taken off, then place in sand, and water sparingly until rooted when they may be placed in small pots of rich sandy soil.

The soil best suited for large specimens is light, turfy loam, leaf-mould, well-rotted cow manure and sand about equal proportions and well mixed. In potting only use a size that will comfortably hold the roots of the plant and be certain that the drainage is perfect, as stagnant water around the roots is fatal to success.

PHYLLOCACTUS — Continued.

Phyllocactus Ackermanni.

Ackermanni. (See cut.) A most profuse bloomer named the "King Cactus," has flowers measuring as much as 7 inches across, of a rich scarlet color, with broad very sharp pointed, and slightly waved petals. Its stems are round at the base, which bear little tufts of short spines and its flat branches or leaves are from 2 to 2½ inches broad and waved or deeply dented along the margin. Each 75c to \$2.50.

Albus Superbus. (See cut.) A bold erect strong-growing

variety, bearing large white flowers in abundance. One of the most desirable house plants. Each 75c to \$2.00.

Anguliger. A most remarkable and distinct sort, with deeply and sharply lobed flat leaves, notched like the teeth of a saw. The flowers which are large and fragrant have brownish sepals and pure white petals. It is a good bloomer and rare species. Each 75c to \$1.50.



Phyllocactus Albus Superbus.

Conway's Giant. A strong grower of splendid appearance, fine decorative plant for the house. Its enormous flowers are deep scarlet shading to purple. Each 75c to \$2.50.

Crenatus. This specie grows to a height of about 2 feet. Is a very free bloomer, the flowers are of mammoth size, color creamy white shading to rose, valuable for cutting and placing in water. Each 50c to \$1.50.

Latifrons. "The Queen Cactus" This is considered when well grown to be the grandest cactus known. The foliage is fine, being long, broad and of bright green. The flowers are exquisite, deliciously fragrant, pure white and of immense size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter. During the summer it should be given plenty of water and shaded slightly from the sun. Each 25c to \$3.00.

Hookeri. The branches and stems are flat and deeply crenated. They grow from 2 to 3 feet high and bear white, delightfully fragrant flowers on the margins of the stems. Each 75c to \$1.50.

Phyllanthus. Often erroneously called the night blooming Cereus, bears large creamy white flowers, 9 to 12 inches in length, opening at night and exhaling a peculiar odor. Each 75c to \$1.50.

Phyllanthoides. Resembling the latter, has much smaller flowers, the petals being colored rose and white in irregular streaks. It is a very beautiful species and one of the most floriferous of the family. Each 75c to \$2.50.

Wrayi. A very handsome stout branched specie bearing immense flowers, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, color creamy white shaded with gold, fragrant when first expanded. Each 75c to \$2.50.

PELECYPHORA.

A native of Mexico. Very rare. It is nearly allied to the Mamillarias but in place of the spines of that genus it bears 2 rows of flat horny scales which overlap like the tiles on a roof. It derives its name "Hatchet Cactus" from some fancied resemblance of these scales or tubercles to a hatchet. It bears near the summit of the stem, pretty, white and rose colored flowers 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. The most suitable soil for this variety is same as for Mamillarias.

Aselliformis. "Hatchet Cactus." Each \$1.00 to \$2.00.

PERESKIA.

This genus is entirely different in appearance from any other of the Cactus family. Most interesting and distinct, will thrive in any good soil.

Aculeata. [Indigenous in the West Indies where it is commonly known as the Barbadoes Gooseberry or Blad Apple. It grows about 15 feet high, the stem armed with bundles of straight spines, and having trailing branches bearing long, elliptical leaves, not unlike that of the orange, and clusters of beautiful yellow, edible and pleasant tasting fruit which is used in making preserves in the same manner as the gooseberry. This specie is an excellent stock to graft Epiphyllums on. Each 25c to \$1.00.]

Bleo. Of shrubby form, with rather soft, fleshy leaves 5 or 6 inches long of an elliptical form, sharp pointed at the top and tapering to the base. It bears handsome, large rose-colored flowers, remaining perfect for a long time. The leaves are eaten as a salad in Panama. It makes a good grafting stock for Epiphyllums. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Subulata. A fine strong growing variety, of very ornamental appearance. Each 50c.

RHIPSALIS.

Very curious succulent plants which are natives of South America and the West Indies. As the *Opuntias* may be said to be all leaves, and the different kinds of tree *Cereus* all stems, so the *Rhipsalis* may be said to be all branches, spreading in all directions. The flowers of this genus differ from those of *Cacti* generally, in being usually small but produced in great abundance. They are propagated by cuttings and require the same soil and treatment as other *Cactaceae* plants.

Cassytha. Long fleshy whip-like branches and white berries, resembling the Mistletoe in form color and substance. Each 25c to 50c.

Funalis. A free flowering, easily grown, strong

upright plant, with thin round stems. Flowers white, produced in spring. Each 25c to 50c.

Mesembryanthemoides. A trailing variety, the plant bearing small cylindrical branches covered with tufts of fine hair. Flowers yellowish-white, fruit a small white berry; rare. Each 50c to \$1.

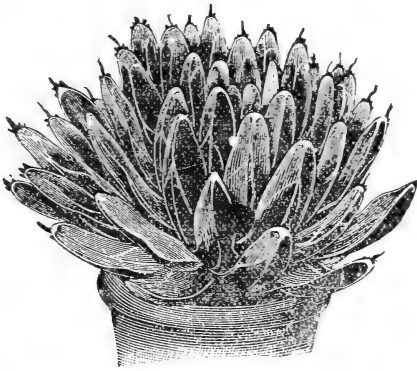
Saglionis. Sometimes called "Golden Paint Brush" on account of its numerous small brush-like flowers having the appearance of being tipped with gold. A very neat and interesting variety. Each 25c to 50c.

Salicornoides. "Coral Cactus." Of peculiar growth, has leafless knotty branches. Flowers yellow, becoming red with age. Each 25c to 75c.

Agaves, Aloes, Gasterias, Haworthias and Other Succulents.

AGAVE VICTORIA. (See cut.)

"Queen Victoria Century Plant." A handsome plant, of close compact growth. The leaves curve gracefully inward and are curiously marked with narrow, pure white, zigzag stripes. Each 50c to \$2.50.



Agave Victoria.

ALOE PICTA. (See cut.)

A remarkably handsome plant with broad, thick, and charmingly recurved leaves. The color is green, spotted and mottled all over with white and green of a still lighter shade. Bears large spike of yellow-orange and green flowers. Each 50c to \$2.50.



Aloe Picta.

ALOE VARIEGATA. (See cut.)

"Partridge-Breast." A most beautifully formed plant, splendid ornament in the window, garden or among a cactus collection. Leaves spirally arranged, face concave, back keeled, bright green, copiously striped with light grey on both sides. It bears magnificent flower spikes freely, color red and yellow. Each 50c to \$1.00.



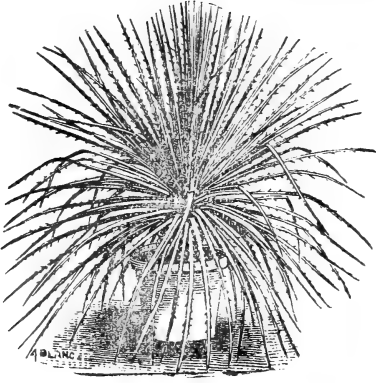
Aloe Variegata.

COTYLEDON EDULIS.

Commonly named "Indian Lettuce" or "Finger Tips." A native variety with long, round, green leaves, and pretty pink flowers. Each 15c to 25c.

DASYLIRION GRACILE. (See cut.)

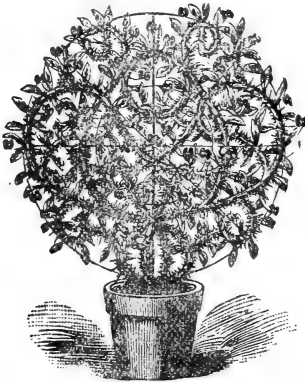
Highly ornamental plant, of fast growth. Will stand any amount of heat, as well as several degrees of frost. The flowers are quite interesting. Each 25c to \$1.00.



Dasyliroa Gracile.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

"Crown of Thorns" (See cut.) A very curious and remarkable window plant. It is a strong-growing creeper or climbing plant that can be trained over any desired form, as shown in the illustration; and when full of its bright scarlet flowers, which almost cover the deep, glossy, green leaves, it is an object of rare and striking beauty. Easily grown, and always attracts attention. Each 25c to \$1.00.



Euphorbia Splendens.

ECHEVERIA.

The Echeverias are succulent plants, all more or less ornamental, particularly so when in flower. They are all free growing plants suitable for rockeries, edgings or massing; where carpet bedding is done the Echeverias are indispensable.

Hoveyii. (Opal Echeveria.) Exceedingly beautiful with leaves of a bluish opal tint, white, bluish green and pink striped. It sports, giving leaves of different shapes, changing and mixing its colors variously; pretty yellow flowers. Each 25c to 75c.

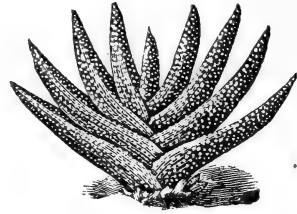
Metallica. Large foliage, beautiful pearly lavender-pink in color, contrasting finely with the tall spikes of waxen red flowers. Each 25c to 50c.

Secunda Glauca. (See cut.) A fine border plant with handsome glaucous green leaves and bright red flowers. Each 15c; per doz. 75c.

GASTERIA. (See cut.)

A somewhat extensive genus of succulent plants from the Cape of Good Hope, allied to the Aloe, which they closely resemble and requiring the same treatment. The leaves are mostly tongue-shaped, all beautifully marked with raised white spots, flowers scarlet, lined and tipped with green.

Four beautiful varieties, each 25 to 50c.



Gasteria.

HAWORTHIA.

Handsome little Agave-like plants of perfect form, dark green in color and beautifully marked with raised white spots on the surface of their leaves. Some have round semi-transparent or translucent leaves which are most interesting. Each 25c to 50c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TIGRINUM.

"Tiger's Jaw." Is a very rare plant. Leaves thick, fleshy, edged with soft spines and resembling the open jaws of some animals. Very large and beautiful yellow flowers. A great curiosity. Each, 35c to \$1.00.

ROCHEA FALCATA.

An interesting plant with large thick, fleshy leaves of a light frosted green. Flowers brilliant scarlet; a splendid house plant. Each 25c to 50c.

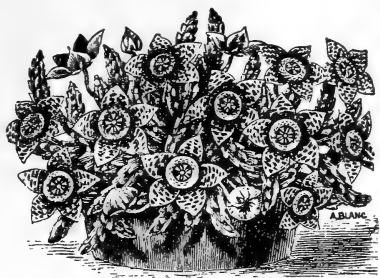


Echeveria Secunda Glauca.

STAPELIAS.

This is a genus of very curious plants, with pretty star-like flowers proceeding from the base. These are very singular as well as showy, and would be highly prized were it not for their offensive odor, nevertheless they are interesting plants, and the odor is of short duration.

Stapelia variegata. (See cut.) Bears beautiful flowers, color buff yellow, with maroon markings resembling golden stars. Each 15c to 50c.



Stapelia Variegata.

Grandiflora. A rare variety of stronger growth than the above. The flowers are star-shaped, in color rich maroon red, completely covered with red-dish hairs; blooms in large clusters. Each 35c to \$1.00.

Cylindrica. An interesting variety. Stem round and delicately marked by imbricated fissures; flowers yellow. Each 35c to \$1.00.

SANSEVIERA ZEALANICA. (See cut.)

A beautiful plant, splendidly adapted for house decoration, as it stands drouth and dust with impunity. The leaves grow to a length of 3 to 4 feet, and are beautifully striped crosswise, with

broad, white variegations on a dark, green ground. It is a rare and beautiful plant, which should be abundantly grown for positions out of reach of sunlight, where other plants will not thrive. It has a singular beauty for decorative purposes which other plants do not possess, and is useful for both winter and summer. For vases or baskets



Sansevieria Zealanica.

it makes a fine center piece, and it grows splendidly out of doors during the summer months. Strong, healthy plants. Each 25c to \$1.00.

Special Collections of Cacti.

The home of many if not quite all varieties of Cacti native to the United States is in the arid and mountainous regions of Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas. Conditions of soil and climate being naturally favorable, the species from other countries,—old Mexico and South and Central America, flourish and are of easy growth. Owing to these advantages, we are enabled to offer only first-class plants. In order to stimulate a keener interest and a wider appreciation of these denizens of the desert we have made up a couple of collections of our selection, as follows:

THE SUNSET COLLECTION.

Of our own selection, and sent prepaid by mail or express to any portion of the United States and Canada upon receipt of price:

- No. 1. 6 plants correctly named and labeled for \$1.00
- No. 2. 12 plants correctly named and labeled for \$1.75
- No. 3. 18 plants correctly named and labeled for \$2.50
- No. 4. 24 plants correctly named and labeled for \$3.25
- No. 5. 36 plants correctly named and labeled for \$4.50

THE OLD MISSION COLLECTION.

Composed of larger and higher priced varieties:

- No. 1. 6 plants correctly named and labeled for \$1.50
- No. 2. 12 plants correctly named and labeled for \$2.50
- No. 3. 18 plants correctly named and labeled for \$3.50
- No. 4. 24 plants correctly named and labeled for \$4.50
- No. 5. 36 plants correctly named and labeled for \$6.50

Mixed collections of Cacti and Succulents supplied at the same rates.



NOTE.—Our facilities for collecting and propagating Cacti are unsurpassed, and the preceding list comprises but the leading standard sorts. We are prepared to supply on short notice any and all varieties not mentioned. Write us briefly what you want, giving specific as well as the common name, and we will quote you price and particulars.

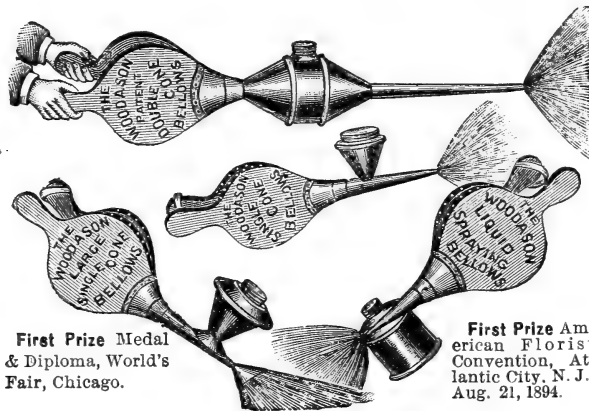
Agricultural and Horticultural Requisites.

INSECT, BLIGHT AND VERMIN DESTROYERS.

- Buhach.** (Persian Powder.) It is resinous, impalpable and non-poisonous, and kills all sorts of insects and worms by filling up the pores and acting on the skin. Apply when everything is dry, as the moisture destroys its properties. Per lb. 50c. (Special price given for large quantities.)
- Fir Tree Oil.** This insect destroyer has proved to be one of the most reliable for red spider, green fly, mealy bug, scale, ants, thrip, onion fly, caterpillar, slugs, blight, araucaria scale, etc. Per pint tin 80c; quart \$1.50; gallon \$5.50.
- Flour of Sulphur.** American. Prevents and cures mildew on roses, grapes, etc. Apply with a gun or bellows while the leaves are damp. Price per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$2.50.
- Flour of Sulphur.** Imported, French. Of greater strength than the preceeding. Price per lb. 10c; per 100 lbs. \$4.50.
- Hammond's Slug Shot.** An impalpable powder, containing ingredients that will destroy the cut worm, potato bug, chinch bug, rose bug, rose slug, curculio, and all lice, worms or caterpillars. Price per lb. 10c; per 100 lbs. \$7.50.
- Tobacco Dust.** Kills green and black fly, etc. To be dusted or blown on while the foliage is moist. Price per lb. 15c.
- Tobacco Soap.** Makes an excellent wash for plants and trees infested with green fly, lice and eggs of insects. Dissolve 2 ounces in a gallon of water. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins 25c.
- Whale Oil Soap.** Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants, kills insects and their eggs on the bark. Per lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c. Larger quantities, price on application.

INSECTICIDE APPLIANCES.

Bellows. Used for dusting plants with sulphur, slug shot, tobacco dust etceach \$1.25.



First Prize Medal
& Diploma, World's
Fair, Chicago.

First Prize American Florist
Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.,
Aug. 21, 1894.

Woodason Spraying Bellows.

Bellows. Woodason Liquid Spraying. (See cut.) For the destruction of insects, etc., in houses, gardens, orchards or fields, throwing a spray as fine as smoke, reaching insects under the leaf, and every part of the bush, grape vine, etc. Price, size 8x22 in. \$2.00; small size \$1.25.

Woodason Patent Double Cone. (See cut.) Worth their weight in gold; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; blows sulphur, tobacco dust, slug shot, etc. By placing a cork in the end of the tube, the powder escapes through a slot near the end in an upright or any direction desired, thereby being the best article for killing insects under the leaf, especially in gooseberry and

thick growing plants, having no crook to hitch to the thickest shrub. Price \$3.00.

Woodason Single Cone. (See cut.) Recommended for sulphuring chicken houses, green houses; also for insect powder, tobacco dust, slug shot, etc., in gardens. Price \$2.00; small size \$1.00.

Powder Guns. For applying insect powder, etc. Small sizeeach 10c
Jumbo. Large sizeeach 25c

SPRAY PUMPS, ETC.

Climax Spray Pumps. These are made entirely of iron and brass, all parts that have to bear any strain being malleable iron. They are supported by three removable gas pipe legs, and can be taken apart and packed in a box for shipping. We recommend these as being the most practical, easy working, and best all round pumps for orchard spraying, etc.

Climax Spray Pump No. 1. Has 2 discharge orifices and is supplied with 2 lengths of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch discharge hose, each 8 feet in length, 20 inches suction hose and 4 nozzles. A single hose can be used at a time if desired, by unscrewing the other hose and attaching a cut-off which is supplied with the pump. Price complete \$12.50.



Climax Pump No. 2.

Climax Spray Pump No. 2. (See cut.) Can be attached to any kind of vessel or tank in a few minutes by means of brass connections, or the suction hose can be dropped into a barrel, trough or cistern, with equal success. It has 1 discharge orifice, 16 feet discharge, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet suction hose, 2 nozzles and the necessary connections. Price complete \$17.50.

Climax Spray Pump No. 3. Has 2 discharge orifices, 2 lengths of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch discharge hose, each 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 feet suction hose, agitator, cut off, and 4 nozzles. This pump can be used in all cases where a spray or solid stream is desired, and is capable of throwing a spray nearly as fine as mist, 20 feet in the air, or a solid stream 50 feet. If desired the legs can be removed and the pump firmly bolted to the top of a barrel. This is one of the most powerful and easy working pumps on the market, and one of the most valuable for large orange orchards, etc. Price complete \$22.50.

Extra Nozzles for the above pumps \$1.50 each.

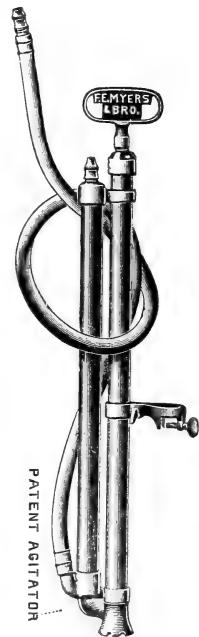
"Daisy" Pump. A cheap effective pump for spraying chicken houses, and for use in small gardens. Made of lacquered tin. Price \$1.25.

Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump. (See cut.) Constructed of brass, not affected by the poisonous arsenites used in different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, poultry houses, etc. The cylinder air chamber and all the working parts are brass, has rubber ball valves and is equipped with the Myers' combination spray nozzle, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. It will throw a solid stream 50 feet and is of unusual value for washing windows, etc. For spraying it is arranged so it discharges a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated, a feature peculiar to this pump. Price with clasp to attach to side of bucket \$3.00; with malleable foot rest \$3.50.

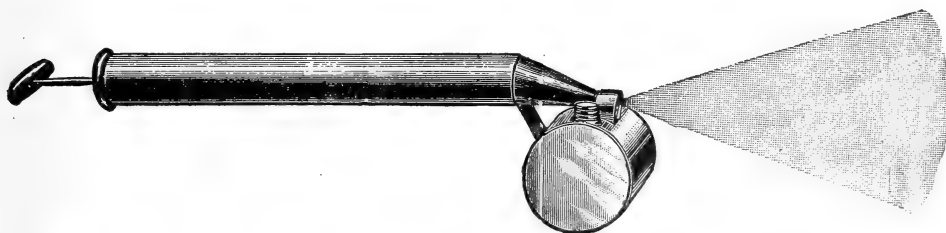
An 8-foot Pipe Extension is necessary with the above pump, to spray large trees. Price 50c.

Faultless Sprayer. (See cut.) The best constructed sprayer of its class ever offered, and will throw a spray as fine as mist. For durability and strength it has no equal. The air chamber is brought to a tapering point, giving great force to the spray, and is fastened to the tank in the most substantial manner, being soldered to the top of the reservoir and also supported by a broad strap of metal passing over the point of the tube. Price, made of tin 85c; made of brass \$1.50.

Double-Tube Lightning Insect Exterminator. This exterminator is made with double tubes, throwing two large sprays as fine as mist, at one time. The capacity of the reservoir is 1 quart and the filling hole is made funnel-shaped, so it is very easy to fill. Price \$1.25.



Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump.



Faultless Sprayer.

Syringes. Brass. Of the best make and of various sizes and patterns, fitted with roses for ejecting water in one stream, or in a fine or coarse spray. From \$2.50 to \$6.00.

GARDEN HOSE AND ATTACHMENTS.

Rubber Hose.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.	Per foot, 6c to 10c.	
	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter.	Per foot 8 to 18c.	
	1 inch diameter.	Per foot	\$.18
Hose Menders.	Wood.	Per doz .....	.10
	Brass. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	Per doz	1.00
	Each .....		.10

Hose Nozzles.	Brass.	Each 50c and 75c	
Reducers.	Each .....		.25
Rubber washers.	Per doz .....		.10
Reels or Trucks, on wheels, wooden.	Each	1.50	
Reels or Trucks, on wheels, iron.	Each...	2.50	

LAWN MOWERS.

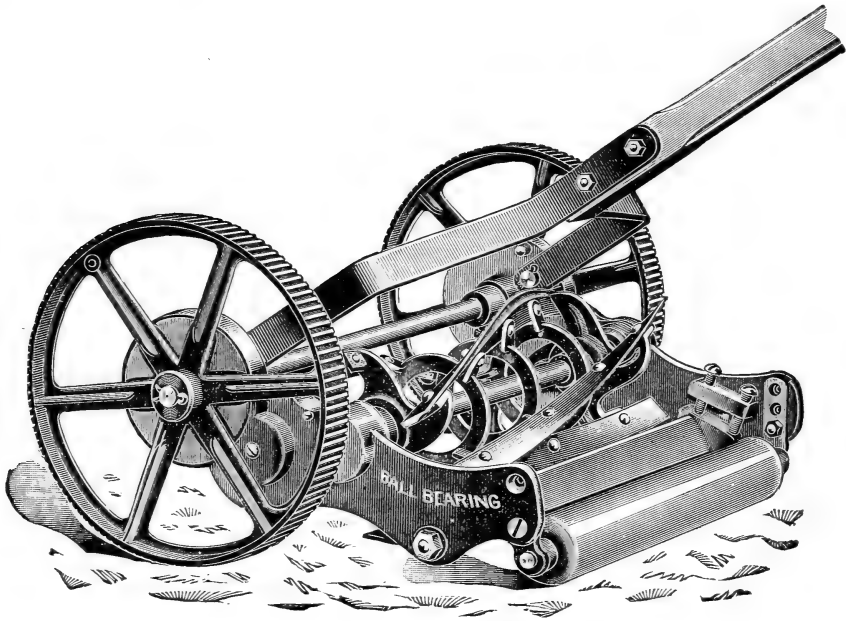
Lawn Mower. "Royal Ball Bearing." (See cut.) The axles of the revolving cutter, like the axles of a bicycle, work in "ball-bearing" cups, which reduces the friction greatly and makes the machine much easier running. It has high driving wheels; self-sharpening knives, and is made of the best material throughout. We recommend this machine as being the best and easiest working mower on the market. A 24-in. machine cuts the grass just as easily as a 16-in. mower of the old style. 16, 18, 20 and 24-in. Per inch 70c.

"Keystone." Open or solid wiper. Has rear cut floating construction, self-sharpening knives, adjustable handle, incased gear, self-working and adjustable pawl, noiseless ratchet, and is made in the most superior manner. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18-in. Per inch 65c.

"New Departure." Made by the same reliable firm that manufacture the "Keystone," and other standard mowers, but is of cheaper material. 10, 12, 14 and 16-in. Per inch 45c.

"Pennsylvania." A standard mower, one of the best known and most popular machines upon the market. Similar in appearance to the Keystone and made of the very best material. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18-in. Per inch 60c.

Attachments for catching the mown grass, to fit 12 and 14-in. Lawn Mowers. Each 50c. To fit 16 and 18-in. Lawn Mowers. Each 75c.



Royal Ball Bearing Lawn Mower.

LAWN SPRINKLERS.



Crown. (See cut.) The most simple and complete lawn sprinkler ever offered. No friction; will not clog; cannot wear out. It is very simple, consisting of a small circular box only, with an aperture in the top, and being made of one piece of metal is very durable. Price 35c.

Daisy. A combination sprinkler; can be adjusted to throw a circular spray for the lawn, or a coarse or fine spray in one direction. Price \$1.00.

Dandy. Fitted with spike to go into the ground, nickel plated. Price 75c.

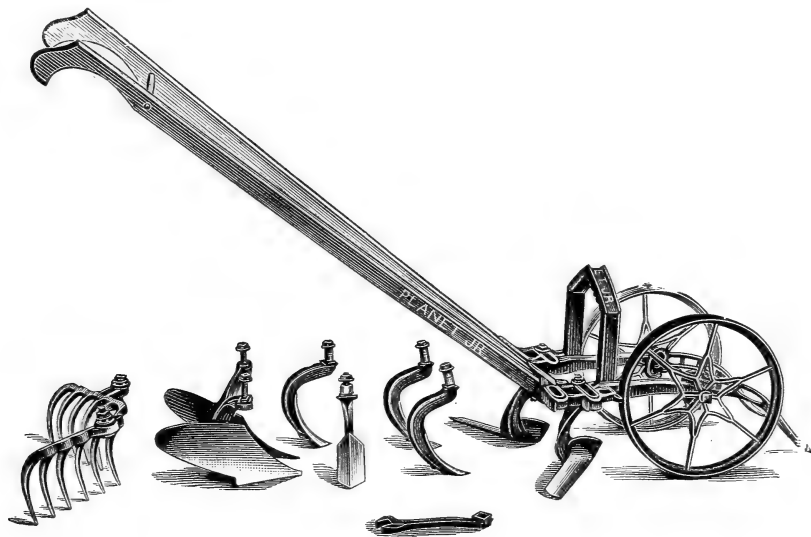
Propeller. With spike, rotary. Price 50c.

"PLANET JR." LABOR SAVING GARDEN TOOLS.**FOR HAND USE.**

These are the most perfect garden tools made, and have long been the most popular. They are known the world over, and beyond question are the most complete in equipment and most practical and labor saving in the field that have yet been invented. Our special "Planet Jr." catalogue, fully illustrated and describing the sorts of work accomplished, free on application.

Attachments and parts of the different tools catalogued can be supplied if required.

	Price.
The "Planet Jr." No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe. Cultivator, Rake and Plow combined	\$ 6.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 10 Double Wheel Hoe. (See cut.) Cultivator, Rake and Plow combined.....	7.25



The "Planet Jr." No. 10 Double Wheel Hoe.

The "Planet Jr." No. 1 Combined Drill. Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow	10.50
The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Seed Drill.	7.75
The "Planet Jr." No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder.	11.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder. Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	12.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 21 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Fertilizer Drill	19.00
The "Planet Jr." Grass Edger.	6.00
The "Firefly" Garden Plow.	2.50

"PLANET JR." HORSE IMPLEMENTS.

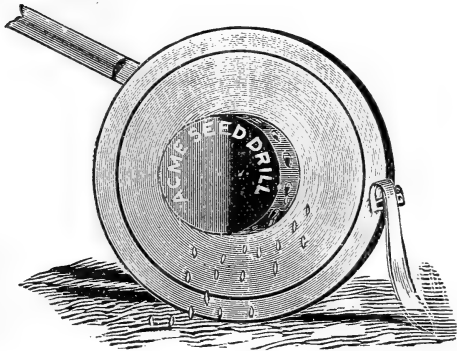
The "Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator. With lever wheel.....	10.50
The "Planet Jr." Nine-Tooth Horse Hoe and Cultivator.....	17.00
The "Planet Jr." Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.....	10.50
The "Planet Jr." Double Celery Hiller.....	14.00
The "Planet Jr." Single Celery Hiller.	11.00
The "Planet Jr." Irish Potato Digger.	20.00
The "Planet Jr." Spring-Tooth Orchard Cultivator.....	40.00
The "Planet Jr." Orchard and Universal Cultivator.	45.00

For full description of the above and for other "Planet Jr." tools, write for our special "Planet Jr." Catalogue, fully illustrated. Mailed free upon application.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Corn Planter. Batcheller	Each.	\$2.50
Corn Planter. Eclipse		1.50
Dibbers. (See cut.) Germain's New Steel, pointed, round, all steel, crooked handles .....		.50
Dibbers. Germain's New Steel, dagger shaped, tapering, all steel, D handles, 8×2½ inch....		.75
	Each.	
Forks, Digging. Short, D handle, 4-pronged	1.25	
Forks, Digging. Long straight handle, 4-pronged	1.00	
Forks. Hay, or Pitch, 2-pronged .....	.50	
Forks. Hand Weeding. Best Steel.....	.60	
Forks. Hand Weeding, (See cut.) cast iron .....	.25c	
Forks. Manure, 4-pronged	1.00	
Garden Line Reels .....	.65	
	Weeding Fork.	Dibber.
		Each.
Garden Lines. Best braided	Per 100 ft. 75c; per 200 ft. \$1.40.	
Garden Lines. Small, thin, yellow	Per 100 ft. .50c.	
Grafting Compound. Ongerth's Improved. In 1 lb. cans		1.00
Grafting Wax. Trowbridge's	¼ lb. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c.	
Grafting Wax. Bees' Wax. (Subject to fluctuation)	Per lb. 35c.	
Prices for large quantities on application.		
Grass Hooks, or Sickles .....		.50
Hand Cultivator. "The Osborne." This tool will cultivate both sides of a row of vegetables at the same time. It consists of 3 shovels, 1 being moveable, so as to work the two shovels on both sides of the row, the other, or center one, can be inserted and used when working between the row		1.50
Hand Cultivator. "Terre Haute." This is a light adjustable tool, with six cultivating teeth, so disposed as to divide from the middle, thus enabling the operator to cultivate both sides of a row at the same time		1.50
Hoes. Draw "Acme Plow." This hoe is composed of 1 5-in. blade and 2 cultivating teeth, on the reverse side, all cast in 1 solid piece.....		.75
Hoes. Draw. Bishop's Cast Steel.....	5-in. 35c; 7-in.	.50
Hoes. Draw. Planters'. Very useful, sharp cutting....	6-in. 30c; 7-in. 40c; 9-in. 55c; 10-in.	.60
Hoes. Draw. Prong, or Potato Hooks. 6-pronged.....		.60
Hoes. Draw. Warren, or "Bayonet" Hoe .....		.70
Hoes. Push. Scuffle, or Dutch. A very useful garden tool for keeping down weeds	7-in. 50c; 8-in.	.60
Hoe and Rake Combined. According to size.....	35c, 40c and	.60
	Per 100. Per 1000.	
Labels. Wooden Pot, 4-inch plain.....	\$0.20	\$1.00
Labels. Wooden Pot, 5-inch, plain	25	1.25
Labels. Wooden Pot, 6-inch, plain	30	1.75
Labels. Wooden Pot, 4-inch, painted	25	1.50
Labels. Wooden Pot, 5-inch, painted	30	1.75
Labels. Wooden Pot, 6-inch, painted	35	2.00
Labels. Wooden Tree, 3½-inch, notched or pierced, plain	20	1.00
Labels. Wooden Tree, 3½-inch, notched or pierced, painted	25	1.25
Labels. Wooden Garden, 8 inches long by 1 inch wide, plain	60	5.00
Labels. Wooden Garden, 8 inches long by 1 inch wide, painted.....	80	7.00
Labels. Wooden Garden, 12 inches long by 1½ inches wide, plain.....	75	6.50
Labels. Wooden Garden, 12 inches long by 1½ inches wide, painted	1.00	9.00
	Each.	
Lubricators. Filled with oil, with patent cap. For lawn mowers, etc.....		.25
Mattocks. With handles.....		1.00
Manure Hooks. Fine steel and well finished		1.00
Moss. Sphagnum, per bale of about 30 pounds		2.00
Pencils. Wolf's Indelible, solid ink, will dispense with painting labels .....		.15
Pick Axes. All steel, with handles.....		1.00
Potato Hooks. Six pronged.....		.60
Post Hole Digger. "Samson"		3.00
Rakes. Garden, cast steel, 10 teeth, 40c; 12 teeth 50c; 14 teeth, 60c; 16 teeth.....		.70
Rakes. Lawn, "Ohio Boy," galvanized; the teeth run right through the frame, forming 24 teeth on one side and 12 looped teeth on the other.....		.65
Rakes. Lawn, wooden frame, 24 wire teeth .....		.75
Rakes. Lawn, wooden, 20 teeth .....		.50
Raffia. The best tying material for plants or buds. [Special price on large quantities] Per lb. ....		.25
Rollers. Garden, one section, 12×24 inches, 200 lbs.....		15.00
Rollers. Garden, two sections, 20×24 inches, 250 lbs.....		20.00
Rollers. Garden, two sections, 24×24 inches, 400 lbs.....		30.00

Sacking Twine. In bundles of 12 pounds	per lb. 30c	Each.
Scythes and Snaths.		\$1.75
Scythe Stones. Talaere. Imported. Finest Scotch .....		.25
Scythe Stones. Domestic.....		.15
Seed Drill. "Acme." (See cut.) This cheap garden seed drill, will sow beet, cabbage, carrot, radish, turnip, and all other such seeds with perfect regularity. It is impossible for it to sow anything but accurately, and is so simply constructed, it cannot get out of order. In one day it will cover twelve times the ground that could possibly be done by hand.....		1.00
Seed Sower. Cahoon's Broadcast. A useful labor saving invention.....		3.50
Shovels. Short, D handles.....	.75c to	1.25
Shovels. Long Handled.....	.75c to	1.75
Spades. Boys' or Ladies,' small.....		.50
Spades. Best makes, full size, D handles .....	.75c to	1.75
Spades. Long handled	\$1.00 to	1.75



Acme Seed Drill.



Transplanting Trowel.



Disston's Garden Trowel.



Scollay's Sprinkler.

Sprinkler. Scollay's Rubber. (See cut.) Indispensable for floral work and window gardening, also very useful for dampening clothes or sprinkling in any way. In three sizes: large \$1.00; medium, 75c; small

.60

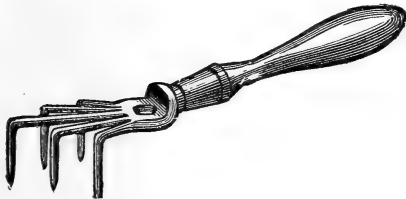
Thermometers. We carry a full line of Household, Greenhouse, and Dairy Thermometers. Prices on application.

Transplanters. The Avery. Just the thing for gardeners, it marks out a new era for transplanting, doing it better and quicker, saving plants and time enough to many times pay its cost. Plants removed by it do not wilt. Price, small single-hand size, each 60c; large two-hand size

2.50

Transplanters. Widney's. Well known here. Invaluable for Blue Gums, Cypress, etc., 1½ inches in diameter, \$1.50; 2 inches \$1.75; 3 inches

2.00



Excelsior Weeder.



Hazeltine Weeder.



Noyes' Weeder.

Traps, Gopher. "Dead Lock"

.20

Traps, Gopher. "Star"

.20

Traps, Mole. Olmsted's.' Sure death to moles

2.00

Trowels, Garden. Cleves' Angle. For transplanting and weeding, 5-inch 20c; 8-inch....

.40

Trowels, Garden. American. 6-inch, tinned

.15

Trowels, Garden. American. 6-inch, gilded

.60

Trowels, Garden. American. 6-inch, plain

.40

Trowels, Garden. (See cut.) Disston's, blue steel, 6-inch.....

.60

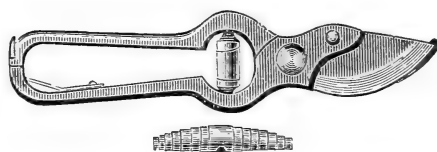
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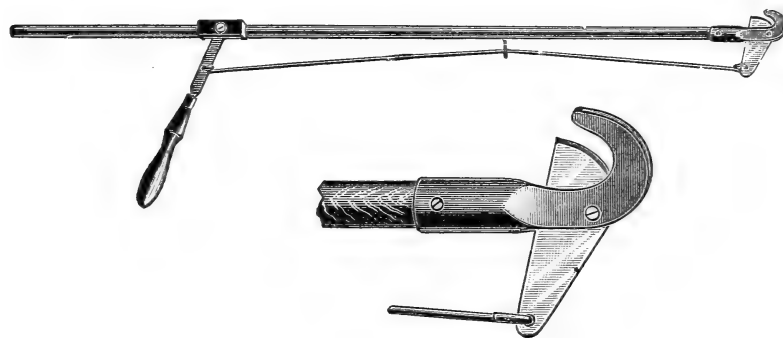
Lopping Shears.



Pruning Shears.



Hedge Shears.



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Border Shears.

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Shears. Grass, English, cranked handle.....	1.50

PLANT STAKES AND TRELLISES.

Plant Stakes. (See cut.) Round, painted green and smoothly turned:

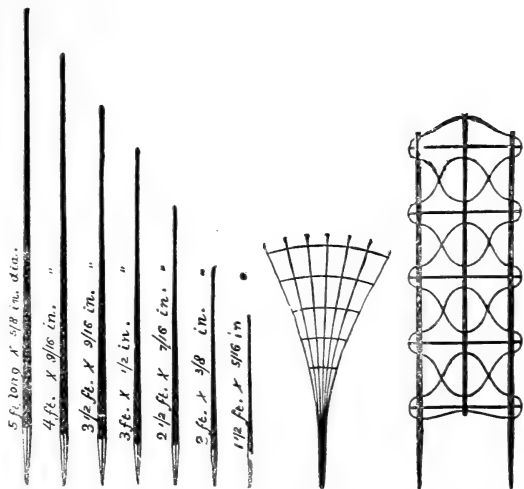
	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00
2½ feet .....	.30	2.50
3 feet, light .....	.40	3.00
3 feet, heavy .....	.85	6.50
3½ feet, light .....	.55	4.00
4 feet, light .....	.70	5.00
4 feet, heavy	1.00	7.50
5 feet, light .....	.85	6.50
5 feet, heavy	1.50	12.00
6 feet, heavy	2.00	15.00

Plant Stakes. Square, painted green:

1½ feet .....	.25	1.75
2 feet .....	.30	2.00
3 feet .....	.40	2.50
4 feet .....	.50	3.50

Plant Trellises. Fan. (See cut.) 18 in. 20c each; 2 ft. 35c; 2½ ft. 45c; 3½ ft. 60c; 4×2¼ ft. wide 75c; 5×2 ft. 8 in. wide \$1; 6×3 ft. 2 in. wide, \$1.25; 7×3 ft. 6 in. wide \$1.50.

Plant Trellises. Veranda. (See cut.) 5 ft. long by 18 inches wide, each 85c; 6 ft. \$1; 7 ft. \$1.25; 8 ft. \$1.50.



Plant Stakes.

Fan Trellis. Veranda Trellis.

FERTILIZERS.

Gypsum or Land Plaster. (Sulphate of Lime.) We strongly recommend its use on all black alkali land, as it is the best leacher we know of. In 100-lb. bags, 75c; per ton \$10.00.

Lawn Fertilizer. Our own special mixture. To keep a lawn in good order, it is necessary that it should be supplied with the invigorating power with which to produce a rich green growth. This want is amply fulfilled by our special lawn fertilizer, which is a clean, convenient and portable dressing, it never fails to improve the lawn, and will not introduce weeds as stable manure does. It should be sown broadcast at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre; 15 pounds will fertilize well, a piece of ground 25×25 feet. Per lb. 5c; per 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Nitrate of Soda or Chili Salt-petre. This is a fertilizer that should be used with a great deal of care, as, if used in excess, it is likely to kill the plants, we, therefore, advise it only to be used in small quantities. In applying it to pot plants, dissolve a tablespoonful in one gallon of water and use it every two weeks. The ammonia in this salt is about 20 per cent. Per lb., 5c; per 100 lbs., \$3.00; per ton, at market rates.

Pure Granulated Bone. For lawns, etc. Recommended for plants and fruit trees. Per lb., 5c; per 100 lbs., \$2.50; larger quantities, prices on application.

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No. 2. Size, 18 to 24 inches in length; per doz..... 60c

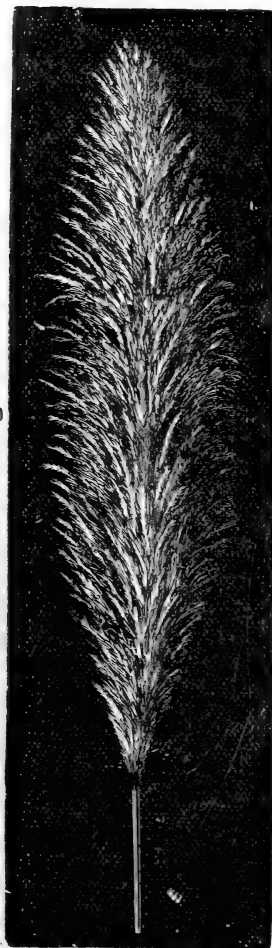
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Pampas Plume.

Orchard Trees and Small Fruits.

The nursery industry throughout the State, and indeed throughout the Southwest, has been in a transition state during the past few years—a condition bordering onto stagnation induced and intensified by three or four seasons of scant rainfall. This has made the sale of citrus and deciduous fruit trees during that period rather dull, and as a consequence much stock became unsalable while at the same time many trees were dug up and burned. This has made nursery stock scarce and prices this year have materially advanced. It is now safe to say that the period of depression has lifted; people with the advent of plenty of rain, are planting freely; confidence in commercial horticulture has been restored; the demand for trees is now almost in excess of the source of supply. Under these conditions specific prices in large quantities can not be given here, but in spite of that fact we want our patrons to understand that we can supply citrus and deciduous fruit trees of all varieties as low as is consistent with good reliable stock. Fifteen years experience in this line has not been without its advantages. We are at all times ready to quote prices. The following prices are subject to change without notice:

CITRUS FRUIT TREES.

		Each.	Per 10
Orange. Washington Navel, 2-year buds	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
Other varieties. Same price			
Lemon. Eureka, Lisbon, Villa Franca	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50
Pomelo or Grape Fruit	4 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00
Lime, Mexican	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	10.00
Orange Plants. Seed bed stock, 1 year, 8 to 15 inches.	Market Price		

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

Apple. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	\$.20	\$ 1.50
Pear. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00
Cherry. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00
Plum. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00
Prune. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00
Apricot. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.50	4.00
Peach. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.30	2.50
Nectarine. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.30	2.50
Quince. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00
Almond. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00
Filbert. Leading Varieties	3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.00
Chestnut. Leading Varieties	3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.00
Pecan. Leading Varieties	4 to 6 ft.	.40	
Paper Shelled	4 to 6 ft.	.75	
Walnut. Soft Shelled	5 to 6 ft.	.30	2.50
Soft Shelled	7 to 8 ft.	.40	3.00
Fig. Leading Varieties	3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50
Olive. Leading Varieties	3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00
Persimmon. Leading Varieties	3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00
Pomegranate. Leading Varieties	3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00
Loquat. Genuine Giant	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	
Common	3 to 4 ft and 4 to 6 ft.	50c to \$1.00	

		Per Doz.	Per 100
Grapes. Rooted. Black Malvoise, Rose of Peru, Flame Tokay, Black Cornichon			
Black Hamburg, Emperor, Mission, Muscat of Alexandria, Sultana, Thompsons Seedless			
Each 10c		\$1.00	\$ 5.00
Blackberries. Crandall's Early, Kittatinny, Lawton, Wilson's Early.	Each 10c	.50	2.00
Raspberries. Red Varieties, Cuthberts, Malboro.	Each 10c	.50	2.00
Raspberries. Yellow Varieties. Golden Queen, Yellow Antwerp.	Each 10c	.50	2.00
The Logan Berry.	Each 10c	1.00	5.00
Gooseberries. 2-Year. Downing, Oregon Champion, Smith's Improved.	Each 20c	1.50	
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

		Per 100	Per 1000
Arizona Everbearing. One of our best summer varieties, very prolific		\$0.50	\$ 4.00
Brandywine. The largest berries on the Los Angeles market this season were the			
Brandywine. Bright red all over, fine flavor, and a good fall and winter bearer		.50	4.00
Laxton's Noble. Recently introduced into Southern California seems to agree			
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a great deal more profitable on account of being 5 or 6 weeks earlier. The berry is			
very large, of a beautiful dark red color all over		.50	4.00
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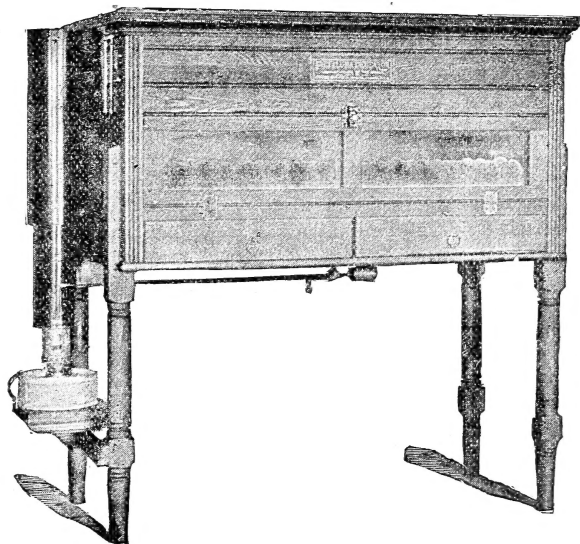
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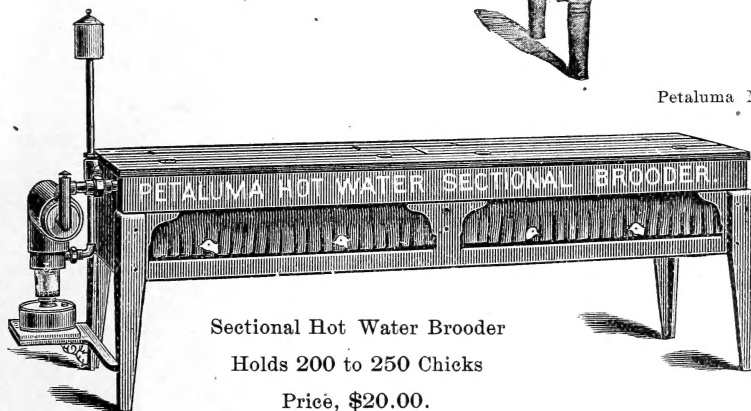
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Petaluma Model 52.



Sectional Hot Water Brooder
Holds 200 to 250 Chicks
Price, \$20.00.

ALFALFA CUTTERS.

Mann's without legs.
Price..... \$10.00

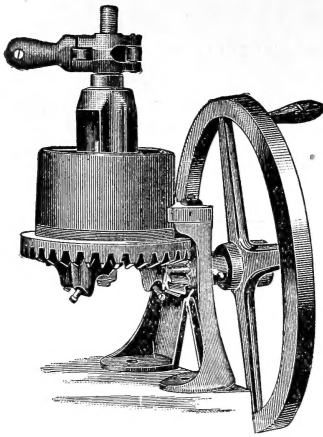
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Mann Bone Cutter No. 4.

MANN GREEN BONE CUTTERS.

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No. 2. With Balance Wheel	24.00
No. 8. With Balance Wheel	28.00
No. 10. With Balance Wheel	31.00

STERNS GREEN BONE CUTTERS.

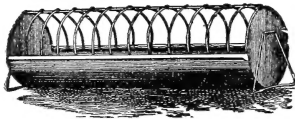
	Each.
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No. 2. With Balance Wheel	12.00
No. 6. With Balance Wheel	18.00

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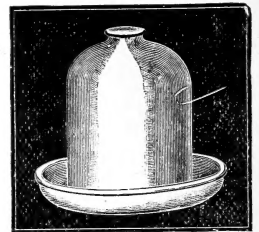
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Petaluma Feed Trough,

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1 gal	75c
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2 gal	75c



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Earthenware Fountains.....	1/2 gal. 30c; 1 gal. 40c; 1 1/2 gal. 50c
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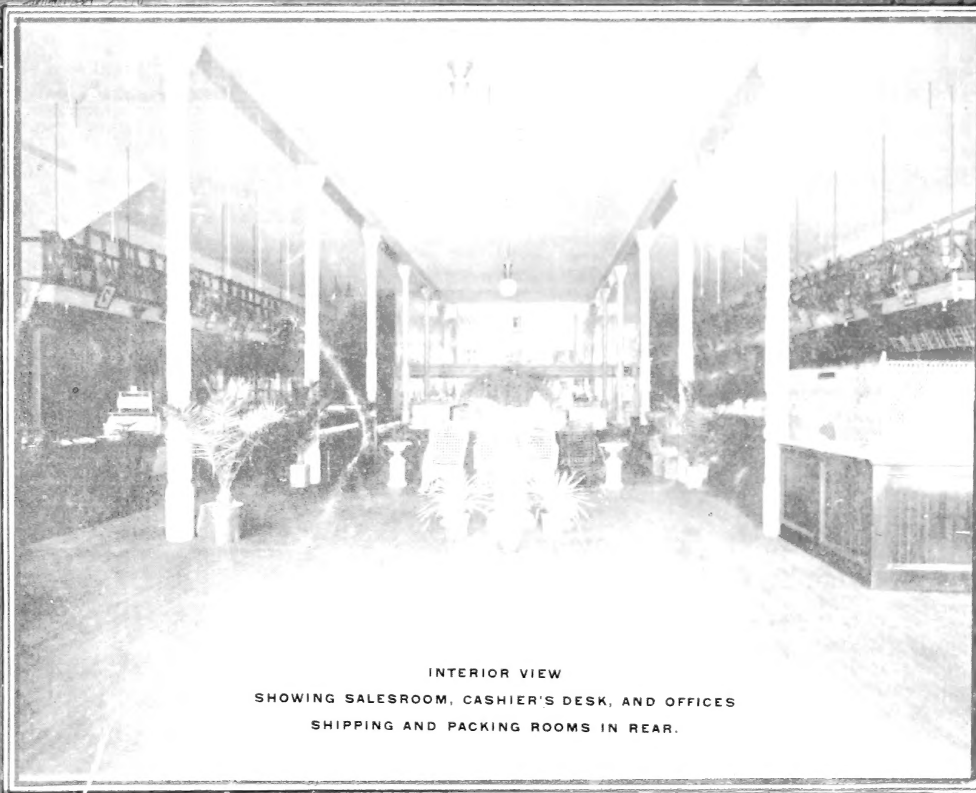
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